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Parole Board: Model for All States Sought

Setting Unreformed Criminals at Liberty Charged

Political Riddance

Governor, Former Judge, Approves Officials of Present Scheme

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 7—Public welfare, and prison officials and workers throughout the country are watching with interest current agitation in Illinois for reform of its prison parole system. Sharp differences of opinion have developed here as a result of a campaign for changes in a policy which, it is claimed by one side, is responsible for the premature release from prison of too many unrehabilitated criminals.

The other side of the question is presented in a vigorous defense of the theory and practice of parole by its many friends. Newspaper accounts "playing up" outstanding cases of parole violation, they say, have not facilitated a fair, dispassionate consideration of the problem.

Model Plan Needed

It is likely, though, observers agree, that out of the agitation will come something of permanent good. Either reforms will be shown to be needed and will be made, or the system will be vindicated in such a way as to serve as a proper model for other states. Such a workable model is needed before desired uniformity among the states can be attained.

Accounts of paroled convicts arrested in connection with other crimes or for technical parole violation, and pointed criticism of the system, its administration, and the personnel of the parole board, have led to numerous conferences, hearings, and investigations, out of which have come a number of concrete suggestions.

Proposals

Legislation proposed, or already prepared for submission, includes measures which would have one or more of the following effects:

Abolish the parole board.

Limit every inmate to one parole.

Establish a system of determinate instead of indeterminate sentences.

Change the parole board personnel.

Provide for public hearings of parole cases.

Provide for announcement of each parole.

The granting of paroles now is known only to prison officials and the Parole Board, and of course the parolee and his sponsors and frineds.

Cases

Almost daily, pieces such as the following have appeared in the newspapers, serving to stir public and official interest:

"Bruno Testka, sentenced to Pontiac Dec. 10, 1917, for burglary; paroled Sept. 14, 1919; returned for violation Oct. 21, 1920; paroled again Dec. 20, 1921; returned again for violation Dec. 16, 1922; paroled third time Nov. 5, 1923; returned a third time Nov. 11, 1924; paroled a fourth time Dec. 21, 1927; arrested again while intoxicated."

All arrests in Chicago have been watched, to determine whether the defendants have ever been paroled from prison. What appear to be sensational revelations have been offered as proof of the need for drastic action. Proponents of the parole system, though, insist that these accounts have offered a very one-sided picture.

Board Membership

While complete abolition of the parole board is urged by a few, including the Chicago Tribune, it is the application or administration of the system, and in some cases the attitude or ability of the individual members of the board, that are most criticized.

Proponents of the parole system admit the primary need for competent administrators, wholly free of political influence. There is unanimous opinion among experts here that the system will work with able overseers under the indeterminate sentence plan, and that the criminal, and thus society, in the long run will be benefited.

Flagrant Cases Cited

The fundamental purpose of the penal system, welfare workers point out, is the protection of society, not only while the criminal is incarcerated but after he is released. They insist that parole, wisely administered, offers greater incentive and opportunity for this rehabilitation of the individual inmate.

It is held that critics of the system have seized upon a few flagrant cases as evidence of failure of the whole plan, and have avoided mention of the thousands to whom parole is refused, and more par-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

The Monitor Index

Monday, Dec. 7, 1936

The Home Forum	6
Cleansing Fires (With Greek Translation)	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
Schedule of Post Mail Steamers	10
Radio Timetable	10
Sports Page	12
The Children's Page	13
Financial Pages	14-15
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	16
Shortwave Schedule	16
Christian Science Services on Radio	16
Daily Features	16
Editorials	20

Baldwin Not to Press King For Crown Crisis Decision; Early Settlement Held Vital

Demonstration for Government in Commons Follows Churchill's Effort to Plead for King; Strong Baldwin Support Evident

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 7—Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin's noncommittal statement upon the crown crisis in the Commons today, denying that any advice has been given by the Government to King Edward VIII other than on the question of his proposed morganatic marriage, was the occasion of a remarkable demonstration in favor of the Government's attitude.

Not only was Mr. Baldwin loudly cheered from all parts of the densely crowded chamber, but Mr. Winston Churchill, who subsequently tried in vain to extort the assurance that no irrevocable step regards the King would be taken by the Government until further information was made available, had so unfriendly a reception that he had much difficulty in even obtaining a hearing.

Serious Opinion Growing

In the lobby also afterward, the prevailing view was that serious opinion, especially in the north, though not yet always as vocal as that which in the streets of London has tended to support the King, is nevertheless silently crystallising into a great determination to support the position taken by the Cabinet on this crucial question. At the same time it is recognized that authoritative information is still lacking on which any really permanent judgment can yet be based.

Empire Put First

The greatest sympathy meanwhile is expressed for the King personally, though it is felt that the issue at stake, involving as it does the ability of the Empire to hold together, transcends all consideration for individuals.

Thus especial importance is attached to Mr. Baldwin's concluding words when he stressed that no one is more insistent than the King himself upon the fact that any prolongation of the present suspense and uncertainty would "involve the risk of gravest injury to the national and imperial interests." This has been confirmed in a speech made outside the Commons today by Mr. Churchill, who, referring to the King, declared, "Never either in letter or spirit will he be found to act contrary to British constitution."

A plea for postponement of any immediate decision in the present

(Continued on Page Column 4)

Russians Active In Move to Bar Spanish Recruits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Dec. 7—Side by side with the grave anxiety which still persists here over the Spanish crisis, a current of cautious, serious, sincere optimism is developing in French official circles that the strife in Spain can and will be kept from bursting out into a general European war.

Reliable indications have been received from Berlin and Rome that despite their recognition of Gen. Francisco Franco, neither Reichsführer Hitler nor Premier Mussolini are prepared to go as far as open intervention in the Spanish conflict, especially if Russian aid to the loyalists can be checked.

Fascist Solidarity Doubted

Moreover, responsible reports reaching here have convinced government quarters that Italo-German solidarity on the Spanish issue is less real than it appears.

Meanwhile Soviet Russia is understood to have responded favorably to discreet diplomatic pressure from France, indicating that she is willing to curb her efforts at Barcelona, provided German and Italian aid to insurgents becomes less flagrantly apparent.

Russia Wants Agreement

Russia, it is semi-officially stated here, has already taken the initiative at London of proposing that formal public undertaking be given by all governments concerned to prohibit by all possible means the recruiting and transportation of these volunteer fighters.

A third significant factor is that signs of "war weariness" have been registered on both sides of the struggle in Spain, and governmental quarters here hope that this means the day when international mediation may become possible is not so distant as previously appeared.

The Quai d'Orsay is already working on preliminary plans for media-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Loyalists Await New Fascist Drive; Page 6

Business Is Urged To Get Closer In Touch With Public

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—An appeal to American business to give more attention to presenting its case before the public was brought to the National Industrial Council by W. D. Fuller, president of the Curtis Publishing Company, here today. Mr. Fuller assured trade association executives attending the annual council meeting that business faced a future "far brighter than ever before" if it would take full advantage of its opportunities.

Speaking on the subject of "What Is This Public?" Mr. Fuller warned that the first task of business was to see that the American public was given the opportunity to know and understand the problems of industry. If the public were not given such an insight into management problems, he added, then business might have an unpleasant future to contemplate.

What Counts for Most

"It isn't what you are or even what you seem to be that counts with the other fellow," he declared, "it's what he thinks you are that counts. In considering the American public, we must never lose sight of this fact. Each of us sees the rest of the 127,000,000 with different eyes."

The meeting of the National Industrial Council preceded the Congress of American Industry to be held here Dec. 9 and 10, in conjunction with the annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers. Both meetings, as well as that of the National Industrial Council, are to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

"It isn't what industry is or even seems to be that counts with the public," Mr. Fuller continued. "It's what the public thinks industry is the counts. When you consider the individual in this American public, think of him from his viewpoint, not your's. All of us have been too inbred along the line.

Industry Maps Future Policies In Two Parleys

Berry Sets Unemployment as Keynote for Capital Meeting

Faces 'Boycott'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—Asking for a "crusade" to end unemployment and raise the American standard of living, Maj. George L. Berry, co-ordinator for industrial co-operation, set the keynote for the conference of business, labor and industrial leaders who will meet here with the Council for Industrial Progress for a series of sessions this week.

Formed to carry on certain voluntary and research studies of the old NRA, the council has issued a series of trade reports in the past 12 months designed to show the relationship between wages, hours and profits in respective industries. The underlying philosophy of these reports has been linked together by the thesis advanced by the Brookings Institution studies, and more recently endorsed by former President Hoover, that trade cycles may be flattened out by a fairer distribution of the benefits of industry, in order to support mass purchasing power.

Lower Prices Sought

The Brookings Institution concluded that the best way of achieving this purchasing power was to keep down prices, so overproduction and underconsumption would not reproduce such a cataclysm as came in 1929. Studies issued by the council have indicated a somewhat alarming return to the old pre-1929 trend in the "reviving" industries of the United States today, and their sharp comments have not endeared the council to many industrial leaders.

Major Berry is a labor union official, and the approach of the council to the whole subject is largely that of the labor unionists, who place heavy emphasis on higher wages, rather than prices. Thus, the sessions to be held this week begin with a more than usual interest, in the number of business men and industrial leaders who will attend the conference; the more so as a virtual boycott of the conference is in effect from some leaders of heavy industry.

"Lasting stable prosperity cannot be attained unless employment and mass purchasing power call for maximum use of our productive facilities and justify the increasing corporate earnings reported," Major Berry declared recently.

In a further statement, issued over the week end, he declared at one point, "Business is paying a terrific bill to support the unemployed and, what is not so generally recognized, is that a great part of the weight of unemployment falls on labor itself. Every worker with a job is in competition with the fellow without a job."

Manufacturers Meet

Almost simultaneously with the meeting of the council, occurs the conference of the National Association of Manufacturers, in New York. In many respects, the views of these two groups are opposed, the manufacturers being a conservative wing of business, to the right either of the United States Chamber of Commerce or of the newly-formed "dissident liberal" group of the chamber, composed of retailers, of whom Mr. Edward A. Filene of Boston is a spokesman.

Major Berry has invited all business groups to the Washington conference but many large industries have not accepted; in this group are steel, oil, automobiles and textile concerns. Resentment over reports

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

Group Control Of Rail Empire Told Senators

Owner of Van Sweringen Lines Fails to Unravel Company Tangle

$3,000,000 Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—A big wall chart in a Senate hearing room was the center of the Wheeler railway sub-committee's attention today as the perplexed co-owner of the $3,000,000,000 Van Sweringen railroad empire admitted he had only a general understanding of the maze of inter-related holding companies which he had acquired, and had no idea of what kind of business many of the smaller, subsidiary properties carried on.

The witness was George A. Ball, of Mason jar glass fame, corporation director of half a dozen companies who, with Guy Ashley Tomlinson, put up a little more than $3,000,000 last year to hold the Van Sweringen empire intact when it was placed on the auction block by bankers.

Valued at $3,183,258,783

By purchasing control of the key holding company stock at the apex of the great pyramid, an aggregation of interconnected companies was acquired, with a net book value of $3,183,285,783. At least, that was the value calculated for the lot by the experts and research members of the Wheeler committee, though against this net book value there had been issued, either in stocks, notes or funded debt an aggregate of $2,946,304,324.

This complex structure of ownership, affecting the lives of millions of remote workers and investors in companies whose control was carried through by the business device of holding companies, was only partly depicted by the graph and wall chart hung in the committee room. As Max Lowenthal, committee research chief, sought to verify the relationship of some 100 or more of these companies, listed on the chart, Mr. Ball repeatedly explained that he had no knowledge of the firms listed, although he, with Mr. Tomlinson, controls them.

Forced to Hesitate

He hesitated and asked assistants for information as the lengthy roll call proceeded, frequently explaining that he was not aware whether a particular company was a steam railroad or an electric traction line. Control ranged from big railroads, like Chesapeake & Ohio, Missouri Pacific, Erie and New York, Chicago & St. Louis, down to inconspicuous real estate companies, trucking firms, peach orchards and the Metropolitan Coal Company of Concord, N. H.

"Does the Metropolitan Company operate in New Hampshire, and in other New England states?" asked Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, chairman.

"I don't know," said Mr. Ball, the controller of the property, explaining that he had not attempted to familiarize himself with such details, and had left those to his organization.

Holding Company Ban

The story of how an investment of $3,121,000 purchased this tottering $3,000,000,000 economic empire was retold to the committee as Senator Wheeler explained that the purpose of the inquiry is to explore "all aspects of railroad financing." Actually, it is understood that the chairman seeks and will ask Congress for legislation practically banning railroad holding companies altogether. In a statement today he explained in part:

"The necessity for a study of this subject appears on its face. At this moment over 94 railroads operating 71,838 miles of track, or 27 per cent of the total railroad mileage of the country, are in one form or another of reorganization. The American people directly, or through their banks and insurance companies, have an legislation practically banning railinvestment of over $5,000,000,000 in these roads alone. The railroad industry as a whole has in the last four years borrowed from this Government over $500,000,000."

Mr. Ball and Mr. Tomlinson never expected to be left holding the Van Sweringen railroad grab-bag. In size

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Yule Ban Asked On War Toys By Mormon Women

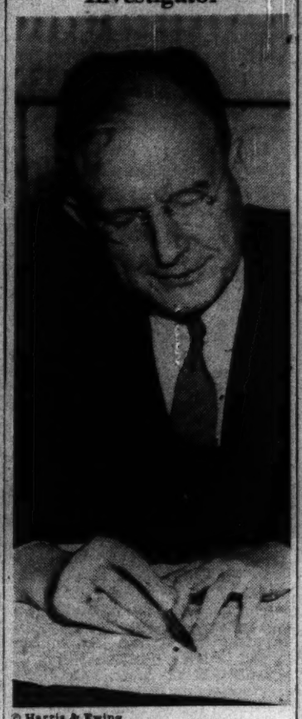
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 7 (AP)—A great church organization asks America to exclude from its Christmas bundle all warlike toys. Parents were urged to purchase only non-military gifts for a peace-minded Yule.

In letters sent from the headquarters here to Latter Day Saints church members throughout the world, the L. D. S. Relief Society—a women's auxiliary pointed out:

"How inconsistent it is on the holiday honoring the birth of Christ to put into the hearts of children, by means of their toys, the very opposite of the message that heralded his birth—'Peace on earth.'

"Counters of some toy stores are covered with tanks, cap pistols, soldiers, machine guns and cannon. The merchants provide toys that sell sell. If, this Chistmas, parents do not buy this type of toy, on another Christmas they will not be placed in stock."

Investigator



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Burton K. Wheeler

Chairman of Senate Interstate Commerce Committee

Farm and Labor Amendment Put In Trial Form

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—The brief constitutional addition, that "the Congress shall have power to regulate agriculture, industry and labor," is the form of a proposed amendment which Senator Henry F. Ashhurst (D) of Arizona, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, has submitted for discussion to approximately 1000 lawyers and Bar Association executives.

While a majority of them, according to Mr. Ashurst, are opposed to any amendment, approximately 850 have replied that if an amendment to widen the authority of the Federal Government is to be adopted, the tentative language offered is the logical route to follow.

Coupled with the simple declarative sentence of Section 1 of the amendment would be a Section 2, putting a 7-year time limit on approval by the necessary three fourths of the respective states.

Mr. Ashurst has not indicated whether he would offer or press such an amendment as the above, explaining that his main purpose at present is to sound out sentiment.

Americas Consider 30 Peace Projects; U. S. Plan Pleases

Exchange of Students and Teachers Among Americas Asked

Regarded as Road To Understanding

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—The most comprehensive yet most concrete American peace program given to the world by the United States since 1919 emerged this week end at the Buenos Aires conference.

The draft convention co-ordinating all American peace machinery, providing for permanent consultation between American foreign ministers and proposing to build up a system of boycotts against belligerents who have defied every effort to make peace stands out as the most practicable American contribution to organization of peace technique.

Non-political, but of great potential importance, was a second draft convention also presented at Buenos Aires, that provides for a system of exchanging students and professors among the American republics which —if it came to consummation— might dwarf the Rhodes Trust, the Guggenheim Foundation, and various other existing methods of official interchange.

What This Would Mean

The convention proposes to send two students from each American republic to each other American republic annually. At capacity, this would mean 840 students or research professors working abroad in the Americas.

Any material approach to this number would constitute a startling expansion of official inter-American cultural interchange. The cultural convention proposed at Buenos Aires has other arrows in its quiver—plans for exchange professorships, and collaboration between opinion-forming groups of all sorts in the Americas.

The co-ordinating convention, linking together existing peace machinery and supplementing it with a provision for consultation and for embargoes, is the concrete rendering of the broad policies presented to the Buenos Aires conference by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in his opening speech on Saturday.

Covered Wide Range

That speech, however, made plain the whole range of American foreign policy, in its economic as well as political aspects. It, too, has to be read in conjunction with the speeches delivered at Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, and Montevideo by

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Hull Urges Developing Existing Pacts by Pan-American Board

Proposes Neutral Policy Be Defined

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 7 (AP)—The Pan-American Conference delved today into the delicate task of bringing agreement out of more than 30 projects submitted to seal peace in the Western World.

Among the foremost proposals was that submitted last night by the United States delegation, embodying ideals set forth by President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

It would create a permanent inter-American consultative committee to co-ordinate existing peace instruments and develop a common neutrality policy, based on the United States neutrality theory.

The warm reception accorded the plan, some sources said, made it probable it would be the basis for agreement.

The conference, splitting up for committee work, was not expected to reassemble in plenary session this week.

Four Peace Channels

Plans to secure peace among the 21 republics represented at the conference developed along four main channels: Conciliation, neutrality, economic co-operation and intellectual co-operation.

Arms limitation also figured in the program but little was expected to develop except a resolution in general terms.

Gen. Jose Maria Moncada, former President of Nicaragua, told the Arms Limitation Committee such a project was useless because of the heavy armament programs of European nations.

The United States plan to set up a permanent committee of foreign ministers to communicate immediately in case of an emergency was accompanied by these other suggestions for conciliation:

Chile: A permanent committee to assemble in case of emergency and bilateral conciliation commissions between bordering republics to meet annually, even in normal times, to forestall possible disputes.

Brazil: A permanent panel of prominent jurors from which disputing countries could choose mediators.

Venezuela's Proposal

Venezuela: A permanent consultative committee with two representatives from each American nation subject to call in an emergency; also bilateral commissions between bordering countries composed of one representative of each and three others chosen by agreement.

Dominican Republic: An American league of nations with a league council composed of representatives of the 21 republics to act as a general, consultative commission with power to order a special commission in case of dispute.

For multi-lateral neutrality, the United States plan proposed a consultative committee to exchange views in an emergency and to lay down a common policy embargoing exports of arms, munitions or other implements of war, and prohibiting loans or credits to any warring American nations.

Chile Suggests Plan

Chile suggested a special conference to deal with neutrality if the question of war ever arises and affects the Americas in any way.

No important measure for economic co-operation has been offered, but the United States is expected to reiterate Secretary Hull's reciprocity program and Argentina to propose a five-year tariff truce during which the 21 republics would agree not to increase customs duties.

For cultural co-operation there have been two suggestions:

United States: an annual exchange of graduate students and professors among all the American republics.

San Salvador and Guatemala jointly: propose periodic intercontinental broadcasts from each nation to hookups in all others.

Argentina Yet to Speak

Argentina, which has not submitted any proposals as yet, was expected shortly to introduce a plan on the pattern of its preliminary suggestion last April favoring a general consultative committee.

Observers believed the Argentine general peace project would include a general resolution urging the nations to restrict their armaments to the necessities of defense.

Two measures for security, providing joint action by the 21 nations against outside aggression, already were before the conference and others were expected within the next few days.

An inter-American solidarity pact, sponsored jointly by Guatemala, Costa Rica, San Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras, provided that all signatories act in the event any of them is attacked by a non-American power, and banning interference in each other's internal affairs.

Brazil was expected shortly to offer a plan declaring any outside aggression against an American republic to be an unfriendly act toward the other 20.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, Dec. 7

Spain—Fascists Push Drive as League Meets

Madrid awaits the impact of a major drive by the rebels, who have been coiling like a steel spring for a desperate offensive against Madrid and against time. It is believed the rebels will strive desperately to present the accomplished fact of conquest before the League of Nations can tackle Madrid Government's complaint against German and Italian recognition of the rebel Junta.

Madrid literally cowers, great portions of the population living in unventilated subways, almost the entire city cold before the chill blasts off the Guadarrama Mountains. No gas, no coal, limited food, districts without drinking water, Stygian darkness in the streets after 8 o'clock; the ever-present fear of 500-pound bombs from the air. Such a somber and heavy-hearted city is Madrid, its castanets and tambourines mute in the dust of war debris.

Long-distance ramifications of the Spanish conflict are numberless. One such is the decision of the New York state Socialists to urge the United States to abandon its neutrality and substitute a declaration of support for the loyalist forces.

Capital—3-Cent Stamp Commended

The United States, in the interlude between the national election and the convening of Congress, occupies itself with many matters, from cabbages to kings and

Postage stamps—three-cent postage stamps for first-class mail turns red to black on the post office account books. The extra cent, according to Roy M. North, deputy third assistant postmaster general, has "meant between $75,000,000 and $90,000,000 to our balance sheet annually." Though the three-cent postage law expires next summer, Mr. North sees no likelihood of an immediate return to the old two-cent stamp.

Natural resources—minerals, land, water—are due for a speed-up inventory, according to Secretary of the Interior Ickes in his annual report. Got to know where the resources are and how much of them there are before laying plans for utilizing them, the Secretary states, explaining his "steam-up" exhortation.

Until midnight, Tuesday, Dec. 15—that is the deadline for applications for federal pension accounts. The deadline is moved back from last Saturday, because the registration of 26,000,000 employees seemed to be lagging. No such extension is accorded employers, however.

Racket—Drive Started Against the 'Car Watchers'

The New York police appear to be launching a campaign to end sidewalk rackets. Provocation for this drive is the "car-watching" racket in which enterprising individuals, in business on the curb, rush up to theatergoers and others desiring to park, and offer for a quarter to see that their cars are safe from unscrupulous persons. A case of assault alleged against one of the "watchers" has brought police forward to end this particular manifestation of rugged individualism. Those who, on Broadway, have had the Empire State Building offered them for $24 appreciate that the police are tackling a man-sized job if they venture far into the wilderness of petty racketeering.

Crown Crisis—Baldwin Eases Tension

Great Britain's constitutional crisis, emerging from the King's domestic concerns, appears to have softened as Prime Minister Baldwin's announced intention not to press the King for a decision draws the asperity from the atmosphere. Some explanation for the new ministerial moderation may be found in the support accorded the King by certain sections of the people, influenced no doubt by the Rothermere-Beaverbrook press.

Labor Party leaders put their viewpoint into succinct words. They take the position that since the British Constitution obligates the King

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Economics in the News

War Debts—Stirring of Interest in Resuming Payments on a Scaled Down Basis—British Credit Remains Unaffected

—By H. B. E.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 7—Of some of the investment bankers meeting here in convention I have put the question whether the British default on the war debt has injured British credit in the United States.

The answer in every case has been a vigorous negative. "Then," I have asked, "if a new settlement were reached, and a lump-sum payment arranged, how much in interest would Britain have to pay on, say, 30-year bonds offered in the American market in making that lump-sum paymens?"

The men to whom I put the question make a business of knowing the investment ideas of the American people. Without hesitation they agreed that such an offering could probably be marketed at between 3 and 3¼ per cent. In other words, the British Government could raise money in the American market on the same terms as the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

No doubt my queries might sound a trifle premature. In the first place, there has been no disposition on Britain's part to talk about a new war debt settlement. Secondly, a wide gulf separates the two countries as to what a new settlement should be. And, thirdly, a lump-sum payment out of the proceeds of a new loan is only one method of liquidating the inter-governmental debt.

The Danes Had a Word for It

All that has happened so far is a vague stirring of debtor interest in the war debts. It is difficult to say how serious the interest is. To many Americans, no doubt, the fresh war debt references have what Shakespeare calls "a very ancient and fish-like smell." The hope seems to be to square an old debt in order to contract a new debt, and that for rearmament purposes.

What stands in the way of new loans is the Johnson Act forbidding entrance to the American capital market of countries in default of old loans. Judging from my inquiries in the capital, if the price of resuming war debts payments, in full or in part, is the tearing up of the Johnson Act, this country is not prepared to pay the price. It would like to see the war debts liquidated. But at the same time it insists upon keeping up the bars against rearmament loans. "At that price," said a legislator to me, "the war debts are not worth a single salt tear."

It should be known abroad that Americans are constantly irked by war debt diplomacy, or the lack of it. The link that the debtors tried to make with German reparations was heartily resented. The effort to show that debt revision would do the creditor a lot of economic good was regarded as impertinent. The argument that the war debtor could not pay because of the transfer difficulty has proved a boomerang as I ventured three years ago to forecast it would.

In the Light of Reflection

That argument now looks somewhat foolish in the light of the flood of foreign money that has somehow managed to get itself translated into dollar investment. Now the tie between liquidating the war debt and contracting a new one is, to say the least, distasteful.

The sentiment for revision, so far as I can make out, is favorable in Britain's case, but not in France's or Italy's. Senator Borah expresses the American sentiment exactly. In the settlements, as he shows, Great Britain obtained inequitable treatment; that is, judged by the other settlements, she was charged over 3 per cent, while France paid just over 1 per cent, and Italy less than 1 per cent. The theory underlying the discrimination was the famous principle of "capacity to pay," a thoroughly indefensible

(Continued on Page 15, Column 3)

Security Board Grants Time As Pension Applicants Lag; Millions Fail to File Blanks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—A lag in the filing of applications for old-age benefit accounts numbers has caused the Social Security board to extend until midnight, Dec. 15, the deadline originally set for Dec. 5.

Reports from industrial centers indicate that less than half of the 26,000,000 workers eligible for security accounts have filed applications.

Security board officials are confident the delay is not due to any lack of enthusiasm for the new law but to confusion concerning the scope of its provisions and misunderstandings as to the nature of information called for on application blanks.

Quiz by Employer

One complaint from branch offices has been that a considerable number of firms have taken the opportunity to get more information out of their employees than is required by the Government. A number of establishments are said to have required workers to answer questions about their religion, nationality, number of dependents and political and trade union affiliation.

The official blank asks only impersonal questions needed for purposes of identification. These include full name, address, name and address of present employer, age, date of birth, place of birth, color, sex and mother's maiden name.

Where employers have been found asking questions other than these, they have been requested by the board to make it clear that the information is for their own personal use and not demanded by the Government.

Also, there has been confusion in cases where an employee for one reason or another has used two names or two ages. The board has announced that the "employees' account number, or identification card, issued to an employee will carry the name which has been given by the employee on line No. 1 of his application card. An employee who wishes to have his account number, or identification card carry a name different from that shown on that line should attach to his application card a special request to that effect.

Mode of Correction

Any changes or correction in applications should be addressed in writing to the records division of the Social Security Board, Baltimore, Md., it was announced.

Among persons who may be known by more than one name, the board pointed out, are actors whose professional names are different from legal names; individuals known in business circles by initials but elsewhere by full names; married women employed under their maiden names; writers who use a pseudonym, and persons who have simplified or anglicized their names.

Unable to Meet Deadline

The deadline for filing applications was extended when it became evident that millions of employees were not going to be able to meet the Dec. 5 limit.

As application blanks are returned through local post offices, they are turned over to emergency staffs of typists and clerks who transcribe the data to permanent record cards to be kept in the central files in Baltimore. Identification cards bearing the employees account numbers will be mailed directly from Baltimore headquarters.

Jobs Insurance Law in Wisconsin Gains Momentum

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 7 (AP)—Wisconsin's pioneer unemployment insurance law, in the fifth month of complete operation, is gaining momentum daily with a gradual increase in the total benefits paid to workers who experience unsteady employment.

From Aug. 17, when the State Industrial Commission issued the first job insurance check in the nation, to Nov. 30, benefits totalling $82,733.55 have been paid to 6700 persons. The money to meet the checks came from the 517 employers who laid off these persons.

The provision that makes each employer responsible only for his own workers is the outstanding feature of the Wisconsin law.

It was adopted as an inducement to an employer to give steady jobs to his workers. If he fails to do this, or cannot do it, he pays, in part, for the worker's period of idleness.

Pay Roll Tax

Each employer contributes a pay-roll tax to a general reserve fund, now totaling more than $14,000,000, but his account is segregated in the same manner as a depositor's account in a bank. He is required to keep his contribution at a specific level.

The steady growth of benefit payments, the administrators say, is not an indication of increasing unemployment but a normal result of the operation of the law.

The ratio for determining benefits under the Wisconsin law is one week of benefits—at half pay—for each four weeks' employment. The first man to receive a check last August was paid from his employer's fund for only one week and for only $15, which is the maximum weekly benefit.

Longer Record

Persons laid off at a later date, such as in September, when the automobile industry experienced a seasonal slowing down, had a longer record of employment. Some of these, depending on how long they were laid off, received more than one check.

By next July it will be possible for a worker to draw 13 weeks of benefits, or one fourth of 52 weeks. In some cases a worker after that date could be paid as many as 20 benefit checks in a year.

Not all of those who are gainfully employed are eligible for participation under the law. Any person who receives $150 a month for 10 months in a year is regarded as a salaried worker. He cannot claim benefits if he does not work the other two months. However, an employee whose monthly wage fluctuates considerably could receive more than $1500 a year and still be eligible.

All participating workers are required to be registered with a public employment office and, of course, cannot be drawing benefits from one employer and working for another.

Vocation Society Elects

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 7 (AP)—Arthur W. Getman of Albany, N. Y., was elected president of the American Vocational Association at a business session. He is state supervisor of agricultural education for New York.

Violin Enters 'Machine Age'

Miss Katherine Kraft and Mechanical Player

Machine Has Been Developed by Dr. Arnold Small of University of Iowa to Test Tonal Qualities of Violins

Robot Tests Violin Tones

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—The violin, whose tone qualities and diversified range generally were conceded to have reached perfection under the delicate fingers of Stradivari, Guarnieri and Amati, Italian violin makers of the eighteenth century, some day may be capable of even more masterful qualities of expression.

This belief is held by Dr. Arnold Small of the University of Iowa who is undertaking exhaustive experiment with the aid of a "robot-violinist" in a quest to determine the effect the traditional shape and construction of the violin have on tone quality.

The experiments, unique in this country, are applying for the first time research methods to the art of music and conceivably may change the traditional form of the violin which has persisted for more than 400 years.

Dr. Small, when the research work is complete, will have replaced the accepted construction of the violin with every known type of resonating metals and woods.

"This," he said, "will determine what effect construction of the violin has on the music it produces. We may find we have been building violins merely to preserve symmetry and traditional beauty of lines, whereas some other shape will make for better music.

He said it is conceivable that a "modernistic violin," cut in sharpest curves and angles, along day may offer more masterful tone quality than the finest Stradivarius.

The "robot-violinist," designed by Dr. Small, is a mechanical "bower" which reaches heights of perfection and accuracy unattainable by a human being. An electric motor drives a belt of lacquered silk across the strings of a violin which is held free from vibration in a steel frame.

An automatic finger plays over the strings and the tones are recorded on film by an oscillograph. The sound curves derived are traced with a Henrici analyser.

From the recordings made by the analyzer come computations expected to govern the future of violin playing. Conditions comparable to human factors are reconstructed in the "robot," which is controlled by an operator.

Paris Exposition Attracts Support Of 44 Countries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS.—Despite the strikes and other interruptions which have delayed preparations for the Paris Exposition of 1937, the French World's fair will open on May 1, next year, it is officially stated.

Persistent rumors that the exposition would have to be postponed, or that it would not be ready on time for the scheduled opening, were energetically denied recently by Edmond Labbé, general commissioner, and François Latour, assistant general commissioner of the exposition. Work on the exposition buildings is being pushed rapidly, M. Latour declared, and has reached a point where it is possible to affirm with certainty that the fair will be able to open on time.

Three Miles Along the Seine

A visit to the site of the exposition, stretching nearly three miles along the Seine from the very center of Paris at the edge of the Place de la Concorde to the small reproduction of the Statue of Liberty at the end of the Isle of Swans, reveals intense building activity. Although in certain instances the work appears to be proceeding rather slowly, the general impression one has from a survey of the operations is that if there are no further interruptions the exposition should be able to open on time.

Traffic Tunnel Opened

One reason why preparations for the fair seem to be somewhat behind schedule is that the original plans have had to be extended several times. Limited at first to 80 acres, the total area of the exposition has now had to be expanded to nearly 250 acres. Forty-four countries have definitely agreed to participate, so that the international character of the fair is already assured. One of the latest Governments to promise its participation is Germany.

'Fair Trade' Acts Ruled Legal By Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Supreme Court upheld two state "fair trade" acts prohibiting the sale of standard products at less than a price fixed by the producer today in delivering opinions in 17 of 28 cases that have been argued.

One of five New Deal cases pending before the high tribunal was concerned in the decision. The justices returned to the District of Columbia Supreme Court, for a new examination, the Government's petition that trial of cases challenging constitutionality of the utility holding company law be held up until a test is obtained in the Government's suit against the Electric Bond & Share Company.

The lower court was told to determine whether it would be proper to hold up the other cases until a New York district court had ruled in the Bond & Share case.

Decisions Deferred

The court deferred until at least next Monday a decision on four other New Deal cases.

The fair trade opinions covered California and Illinois laws. Other states listed as having similar laws were Ohio, Iowa, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington and Wisconsin.

Associate Justice Sutherland read unanimous decisions which said that while a retailer may own a standard product, "they do not own the mark or the goodwill that the mark symbolizes."

All of the court's 17 opinions were unanimous with the exception of a 5 to 3 split upholding legislation permitting government employees and pensioners to serve on juries in the District of Columbia in cases where the Government was involved.

Review is Refused

The tribunal refused to review a lower court finding against Benjamin Spang, Philadelphia war veteran, in his effort to compel the Government to give preference to ex-service men in hiring workers to conduct the business census of the United States.

Outstanding among the New Deal cases still before the court was an attack by the Duke Power Company on the Government's right to make loans and grants for public-owned hydro-electric projects.

High-Speed Roads Over Nation Urged As Peace Factor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—Germany is building 5000 miles of fine highways designed for safe driving of automobiles at speeds up to 112 miles an hour, the Regional Plan Association said here today in making public a road construction program.

While the German highway system was described as adapted to the exigencies of national defense, the Regional Plan Association emphasized that the United States might well carry forward a road-building program to serve the purposes of peace.

"This provision for fast motor traffic in a country where animal-drawn vehicles are still the rule is in contrast to the modern road building of the United States, where there are 25 times as many motor vehicles and 1½ times as great a density of motorcars," the report says. "There are no highways in the United States over which half the speed contemplated by the German engineers can be maintained in safety."

Reviewing construction progress on foreign roads, the report held the German highways would cost $800,000,000 and require seven years to build. The first section, between Frankfort and Mannheim, was opened to traffic May 19, 1935. Seven sections, widely scattered, and with a total length of 600 miles, have been completed.

South Carolina Sets Illiterates at 192,301

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Despite efforts for improvement, South Carolina's illiterates still total 192,301 persons, according to a bulletin issued here. Of these, the report said, 36,246 were whites and 156,065 Negroes. The illiterates equal the combined populations of Anderson, Chester, Spartanburg, Columbia, Charleston and Greenville counties.

"Second only in importance to total illiteracy," the bulletin continues, "is the problem of near-illiterates, those who can read and write a little but who do not do so. Most of these read so poorly that they rarely undertake the burden, while a few do not read because books and papers are not available."

Reich and Roman Catholicism: Church Sees Anti-Red Drive As Basis for New Concordat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — Reichsführer Hitler's recent reception of Cardinal Faulhaber, Archbishop of Munich, is generally interpreted as an indication that a new attempt is being made to reach a more satisfactory understanding between the State and the Roman Catholic Church. The initiative in this matter appears to have come from the church which is anxious to utilize Herr Hitler's anti-Bolshevik propoganda to obtain better treatment from the National Socialists.

Though a concordat was signed in 1933, the relations between these two authorities since the National Socialists came to power have not been happy. The abolition of the Center or Roman Catholic Party in Parliament, attacks and counter-attacks on ideological grounds, arrests of nuns and priests on charges of breaking the foreign exchange laws, and finally, an appeal this last summer from the annual conference of German bishops, meeting at Fulda, for more harmonious relations between State and church as a basis for joint co-operation in the fight against bolshevism have been among the outstanding incidents.

Stirred No Echo

This appeal, issued shortly before the pary rally at Nuremberg, found no echo in the official pronouncements of National Socialist leaders In fact, State-and-church relations were pointedly ignored on that occasion.

Whether success will attend the present attempt at understanding remains to be seen. For both sides have strong, diametrically-opposed convictions on fundamental issues, and are unwilling to compromise more than is absolutely essential to the attainment of their particular ends.

Undoubtedly, the Roman Catholic Church sees in Herr Hitler's violent anti-bolshevism the possibilities of an alliance which can also bring benefits to that church within Germany itself.

Further, it is generally assumed that not only has Italy indicated that the conflict of National Socialism with Roman Catholicism is injurious to Germany's real interests, but also that from other sides it has been pointed out that a removal of the conflict would react favorably upon German-Austrian relations.

Control of Youth

Inquiries as to the changes which the Roman Catholic Church would like to see introduced generally refer to a "fairer interpretation in practice" of the concordat, particularly, regarding the control of the education of youth. National Socialism early declared that its philosophy embraced all spheres and that the training of youth would be its special care. This, it has done, in effect, through the instruction given in the Hitler Youth movement, for instance, where ancestor worship, service to the fatherland and other aspects of nationalism have been represented as covering the duties of a Christian nation.

Orders have recently been given by the Government to incorporate every German boy and girl in the Hitler Youth movement, where they are to be trained "physically, spiritually and morally." At the same time, Baldur von Schirach, "Youth Leader of the Reich," was given the rank of a supreme National Socialist authority. Roman Catholics immediately showed concern over this new change, since it gives a monopoly sought by the church over German youth.

Losing Out in Bavaria

The Roman Catholics also see their influence on education disappearing in parts of Germany where they have hitherto had powerful control. This is especially the case in Bavaria. The National Socialist movement towards secularizing the elementary schools in that province will be carried an important step further at the end of this present year. On Jan. 1, 1937, 900 nuns employed as teachers in Bavarian state schools will be officially retired.

At present most of these schools are staffed by members of various Roman Catholic orders, on the basis of an order of Jan. 1, 1920, applying only to Bavaria, according to which parents were allowed to decide this issue by majority vote. But the National Socialists, through an official of the Bavarian Department of Education, explaining the new action, declared that such an important issue could not be settled by popular vote. This new measure, it was further stated, was not a violation of the concordat, since schools attached to monasteries were not affected.

Pastoral Letter

The problem of education is also dealt with in the pastoral letter sent by Cardinal Schultz, Archbishop of Cologne and Monsignor Berning, Bishop of Paderborn, which was read recently in all the churches of the diocese expressing disquiet regarding the present education of youth in Germany. Children, this pastoral letter declares, are being incited against their parents and many parents are being compelled by material pressure to act against their Christian consciences. Regarding the numerous petitions which have been submitted to the authorities on this matter, the pastoral letter continues: "These petitions have been formulated in vain. The time has come for the Bishops, charged by God with the protection of His flock, to raise their voices publicly. We put this question to all who have influence on events in our country."

In connection with new attempts

Philadelphia to Have More Traffic Signals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7—Unified traffic light systems will be installed soon on several arterial streets at present without them in Philadelphia. Approval by the Federal Government of the traffic light project and 17 other city improvement projects involving a total cost of $1,438,831 was received by Mayor S. Davis Wilson on Dec. 3.

Chestnut and Walnut streets, downtown arteries for east and west bound traffic respectively, which have been supplied with hand operated semaphores, are to have a synchronized system of signals. Traffic lights also will be installed southward on Broad Street to the municipal stadium.

Electricity Gives Pure Air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switz.—Switzerland owes the exceptional purity of its air to the wide use of electricity throughout the country, according to some authorities. Smoke and fumes from coal fires are reduced to a minimum for electricity is used in most homes and factories, and the railway system is all-electric.

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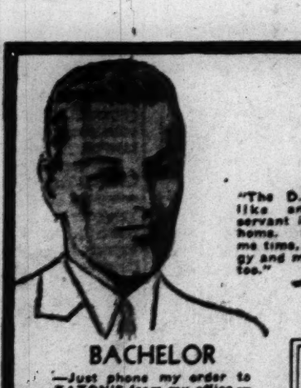

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Italy and the Mediterranean: Britain's Mastery Challenged By Duce's Empire Ambitions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Having conquered an empire in East Africa for Italy, Premier Benito Mussolini is now busily preparing his country for another equally important conquest.

It is the Duce's aim to secure mastery of the Mediterranean, or at least to obtain such concessions of right and prestige that would enable him to share the mastery with Britain.

When, some years ago, Italy was striving to win from France the recognition of her claim to naval parity with her western neighbor, it was authoritatively stated in this country that Italy would not only defend integrally her rights to naval parity with France, but that she claimed also such a right in respect to the strongest naval power in the world.

Policy Seven Years Old

It was only on account of her modest economic and financial resources, it was added, that Italy refrained from advancing her rights to naval parity with Britain. It now seems that the time has come for Italy to put into practice the declaration of policy made some seven years ago.

A new situation has arisen in the Mediterranean which fundamentally alters the respective positions of the two powers in this sea. The equilibrium which has existed in the Mediterranean for over two centuries has been shaken. The causes of the change are various.

The terms of the Mediterranean political problem, hitherto based for Britain on the equilibrium of the French and Italian naval forces between which she kept the balance and the power of decision, are now altered. The modification is due to motives of a general strategical character—a reduction in the value of British sea-power caused by the appearance of new instruments of offense; as well as to purely political reasons—the increase in Italian power.

Equilibrium Changed

As part of her preparations for the conquest of Ethiopia, Italy strengthened all her naval and air bases in the Mediterranean. Italy was thus the first to alter the factors in the existing equilibrium. The changes consisted of strengthening and modernization of the fleet, which today altogether consists of 225 units with a total displacement of 517,000 tons.

The majority of these units have been built under the Fascist regime in order to give Italy command of the sea which she holds to be her own. The Italians love to call the Mediterranean "Mare Nostrum." The Latin phrase is not an empty expression. The Italians really mean—in due time, of course—to try to transform the Mediterranean into a sea of their own.

In addition, the constructive activity of Fascism has extended to the naval and air bases, those highly important instruments of sea power. Under Fascism, naval and air stations have been prepared at Cagliari, Trapani, Tripoli, Tobruk, Pantelleria and Dumejra; the naval base of Agosta, in Sicily, and the base of Portolago on the island of Leros in the Dodecanese have been greatly improved.

Can Make Power Felt

The Italian fleet has thus been placed in a position to make its power felt on the chief axis of the Mediterranean, and the Italian Air Force, as Premier Mussolini himself stated, can today reach every corner of that sea.

In consequence of these preparations, Italy is obviously no longer "the prisoner of the Mediterranean." Formerly it was true that Italy was restricted in her movements by the double Anglo-French barrier of Gibraltar-Malta-Suez and Toulon-Biserta. Today this barrier has lost much of its strength as a result of the notable progress made by the new militarist Italy in this sea.

During the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, in view of the danger which threatened Italy from a possible closure of the Suez Canal, the efforts of Premier Mussolini were directed in particular toward two new naval and air preparations: the fortification of Pantelleria and of the islet of Dumejra, which latter had passed from French to Italian hands under the Italo-French accords of Jan. 7, 1935.

Believed Important

It is true that this islet, situated in the Red Sea, has only an indirect connection with the Mediterranean positions, but nevertheless, Italians think it is of great importance since in the deprecated case of a military conflict between Italy and Britain, the island would be the base of endeavor to bar access to the Suez Canal from the Red Sea to British troops from India and Australia.

Equally the island of Pantelleria, set halfway between Sicily and Africa, might be used in an effort to bar the passage of a British fleet coming from Gibraltar and making for the Suez Canal. The position might be summed up in the words: should Britain close the Suez Canal, Italy would seek to prevent British access to the Suez Canal.

Britain Gets Busy

It would, therefore, seem only too evident that Britain, in view of the strengthening of the Italian position in the Mediterranean, should feel constrained to reinforce her position too, so as to guarantee the freedom of her traffic in the Mediterranean. This is the background to the visits made in the Mediterranean by King Edward VIII, and the voyage of inspection undertaken by Sir Samuel Hoare.

Italy, on her part, regards as an unfriendly act the strengthening of the British bases of Haifa, Cyprus and Malta, as well as the agreements reached by London with Egypt and Turkey. Not that Rome takes the position of denying London the right to ensure that there be no weakening of the position she has acquired through the centuries. The reason for the Italian attitude is something quite different.

Italy evidently wishes that her possession of Ethiopia should be recognized by Britain and that on the basis of this recognition should be formed in the Mediterranean a new equilibrium based on the recognition of absolute parity between Italy and Britain in the Mediterranean.

In the light of recent events the political program of Italy in the Mediterranean can be stated as follows: to ensure for herself in any eventuality, and by means of the air and naval forces, that the country be placed in a position to complete and maintain in efficiency the use of the sea communications which to the west and to the east of the peninsula develop along the principal axis of the Mediterranean sea.

In the Italian view, the Mediterranean problem is not summed up only in the question affecting the eastern area, since in the western basin, too, Italy is endeavoring to re-establish the advantages which she had secured under the secret Italo-Spanish Treaty of 1926 which assured her the use of the Balearic Islands as a naval base. The ideal solution of the Mediterranean problem, from an Italian standpoint, is the conclusion of a Mediterranean Pact freely negotiated and accepted by all the powers interested in this sea and drawn up in such a way as to exclude the establishment of a hegemony by any single power.

Nile to Be Controlled by Stronger Barrage

Great reclaimable areas will be irrigated by raising present levels of arterial canals in new project which is to cost £2,500,000.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—The famous Delta Barrage about 12 miles north of Cairo is to be supplanted, as far as its regulating functions are concerned, by a modern construction, the Mohamed Ali Barrage, the £2,486,133 contract for which has just been given to a British firm.

The old structure which has since 1890 done invaluable services is to be retained as a roadway across the heads of the Rosetta and Damietta branches of the Nile.

Favored by Napoleon

As early as the end of the eighteenth century the strategic possibilities of this site at the bifurcation of the Nile after its 3000-mile journey from Central Africa were recognized by those having in view the irrigation of the Delta, Napoleon himself recommending the building of regulators in order to increase or reduce at will the levels in either branch, but it was not until 1861 that the work was finished.

By then, the barrage had cost £1,880,000 exclusive of the forced labor which was practiced in those days, but the whole work, including fortifications and canal heads, probably cost about £4,000,000. The barrage, however, was practically useless for holding up any large head of water in order to fill the main canals taking off it.

Vast Acreage Controlled

Shortly after the commencement of the British occupation, Anglo-Indian engineers took the work in hand, and by 1890 had made it entirely serviceable at a cost of about £465,000. So good was their work that, with the addition of weirs downstream in 1898 at a cost of £450,000, the barrage has functioned admirably with but one serious mishap when the head of a main canal collapsed.

By its means the whole irrigation system of the Delta, comprising today some 3,000,000 acres of rich cotton and rice land is controlled. As the cotton crop alone in the Egyptian Delta is worth this year about £15,000,000, the money put into the barrage was certainly a good investment.

Higher Canal Levels

As, however, Egypt has still more than 1,500,000 acres of reclaimable land which now consists of salt wastes or shallow lakes near the sea, the demands on the barrage are, and will be for many years to come, ever increasing. Such demands can be met now by raising the levels in the arterial canals without going to the enormous cost of enlarging them, including that of expropriating some of the most valuable land in the country.

Such higher canal levels necessitate an increased head, and therefore increased pressure, on the barrage, and for this reason an entirely new structure is required. It will be built downstream of the present barrage, but near neough to utilize the old tail weirs which by holding up about 10 feet of water greatly relieve the pressure on the main structure.

Will Take Three Years

The work is to be started at once under the direction of F. H. Birkett, who has had in his 33 years' service with the Indian Irrigation Department much experience in river work, and is scheduled to be completed in three years' time.

Of the total cost of about £2,500,000, steel work sub-contracts, comprising mainly gates and worth about £650,000, will benefit directly British firms. Otherwise, practically all the cost, including the purchase of 140,000 tons of cement, will be spent locally.

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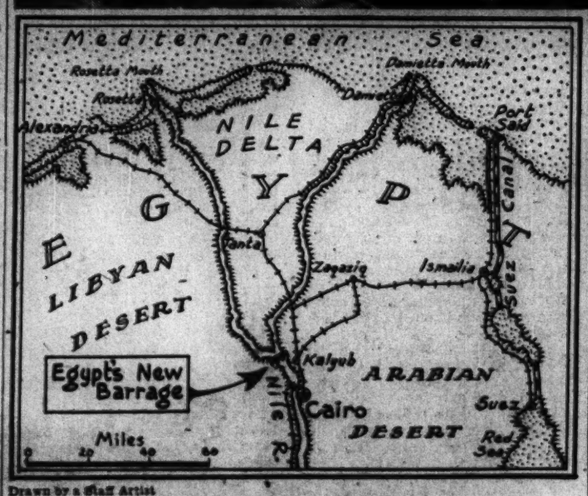
Crosses Famous Delta

Old Barrage, Shown Above, Will Be Retained as a Roadway Over Two Branches of the River



Drawn by a Staff Artist

Location of the New Barrage

Construction Provides for Greater Pressure Required for Control of Extension of Irrigation System

New Constitution In Russia Helps French Alliance

MOSCOW, Dec. 7 (AP)—Soviet Russia bolstered its military alliance with France as the All-Union Congress of Soviets gave final approval Dec. 5 to a new Constitution which authorizes the Government to declare war "in case of necessity."

Among the sweeping governmental and social changes provided for in the new charter were the establishment of a two-house Parliament to be elected by equal and direct popular vote and protection of private property already held.

Defense of Agreements

Informed persons, pointing to the fact that the original draft of the Constitution permitted a declaration of war only in the event of "an armed attack against the U. S. S. R.," said revisions which the congress approved would give new force to the Franco-Soviet agreement for mutual aid.

They also interpreted it as a strong answer to the recent agreement between Germany and Japan to fight communism.

The revised document authorizes the Government to fight "in a case of necessity to fulfill international obligations arising out of mutual assistance pacts."

Bicameral Parliament

The Central Executive Committee was empowered to call elections to select members of the new Parliament, called the Supreme Council. It will consist of two chambers which will choose a Supreme Council Presidium of 37 members to perform as a legislative body between sessions of the Supreme Council. The Presidium is to convene meetings of the Supreme Council.

The highest executive body is to be the Council of People's Commissars, which will be responsible to the Supreme Council.

Even the clergy—numbering some 100,000—and the old nobility are included in the grant of equal suffrage.

Religious Freedom Granted

Freedom of religion is recognized, and on this point the Constitution says:

"To insure to citizens freedom of religion, the church in the U. S. S. R. is separated from the state and the school from the church. Freedom to perform religious rites and freedom of antireligious propaganda is recognized for all citizens."

There is provision also for freedom of speech, the press and public assembly.

Moscow Shows Surprise At Mexican Invitation

MOSCOW, Dec. 7 (AP)—Mexico's action in granting Leon Trotzky a refuge, if he desires it, caused pained surprise here today, but brought no immediate official comment.

Informed persons said the action might have far-reaching results, especially if Mexico should allow the Soviet exile to write and talk as he pleases.

In some quarters it was thought that Mexico's action might be in retaliation for a Geneva episode of some months ago. Mexico made overtures at that time for re-establishment of good relations with the U. S. S. R., but Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff made this contingent on a Mexican apology for the treatment in 1930 of Alejandro Makar, then Soviet Minister to Mexico.

Mexico withdrew her diplomatic representatives from Moscow in 1930 because of communist demonstrations in various countries against the Mexican regime.

Mr. Makar was detained for a time and searched before he left Russia.

Mexico Offers New Haven To Trotzky, Russian Exile

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 7 (AP)—Mexico's Government opened its doors today to Leon Trotzky.

Granting of asylum to the oft-exiled former Bolshevist leader was "in line with Mexico's traditional policy of giving refuge, without questions, to all political refugees," Eduardo Hay, Mexican Foreign Minister, declared.

It had no political significance, Señor Hay said, confirming reports current here for 10 days that friends of Mr. Trotzky, who soon must leave his exile in Norway, had sought permission for him to live in Mexico.

Labor's Stand Disregarded

Asylum for Mr. Trotzky, Señor Hay asserted, did not "presuppose, of itself, affinity of thought, of purposes, or of tendencies between the country which concedes it and the individual who benefits by it."

By granting a haven to Mr. Trotzky, the Government disregarded the powerful confederation of workers of Mexico, openly sympathetic with the regime of Joseph Stalin in Russia. The confederation announced last week that it would use "every means" at its command to keep the exiled leader out.

Deported 7 Years Ago

Mr. Trotzky was deported from Russia seven years ago by Joseph Stalin, Secretary General of the Communist Party and a bitter opponent of Leon Trotzky's tenets.

Excluded by all European countries and nearing the end of the period of grace allowed him in Norway, a statement issued by Señor Hay said, Mr. Trotzky would have faced the necessity of returning to Russia, whose Government is hostile to him.

Because his life would be "in grave danger," Señor Hay declared, a permit would be extended to him "as soon as the formal petition is presented."

Evidently to answer labor's alarm, Señor Hay told "those who fear that the hospitality extended to Mr. Trotzky might give rise to interior disturbances or difficulties abroad, the Government . . . considers these apprehensions groundless."

Trotzky Asks Guarantee For Safety in Mexico

OSLO, Dec. 7 (AP)—Leon Trotzky's attorney said today that the exiled Russian revolutionary was "doubtful" about the advisability of accepting Mexico's offer of a haven.

"He must have guarantees," the attorney said, "that his enemies are not secretly behind the arrangement."

The attorney said that the Norwegian Government last week warned Mr. Trotzky to seek admission to some other country. Indicating that his permit to live in Norway would not be renewed.

N. Y. Farmers Prefer Milk Law to Nothing

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., Dec. 7 (AP)—Earl E. Laidlaw, a producer representative on New York State's Milk Advisory Committee, said opinions expressed at a meeting here showed that dairymen wanted the State's milk control law continued "until something better can be developed."

Mr. Laidlaw said that, for the most part, the dairymen present were "dissatisfied with the present law, but are not in favor of abolishing it after April 1 unless something better can be put in its place." Spokesmen for dairy farmers associations in Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence counties attended the meeting.

Mr. Laidlaw said there was strong support at the meeting for the idea of a dairymen's co-operative marketing association but no definite action was taken.

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Neutrality Convention Submitted by U. S. at Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 7 (AP)—Following is the text of the neutrality convention submitted by the United States delegation to the Pan-American Peace Conference:

The governments of the republics of—:

Animated by a sincere desire to promote the maintenance of general peace in their mutual relations;

Appreciating the advantages derived and to be derived from the various agreements already entered into condemning war as an evil to be avoided and providing methods for the conciliation and arbitration of international differences to which they are parties:

Recognizing the need for placing further restrictions upon resort to war as a method of securing rights and enforcing demands against other states;

Believing that for this purpose it is desirable to conclude a new convention co-ordinating existing agreements and extending them so as to provide more effectively for the pacific settlement under all circumstances of disputes that may arise between them, have appointed plenipotentiaries as follows:

(Appointments Yet to Be Made)

Then, after having deposited their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following provisions:

Article I

Whereas, by the treaty to avoid and prevent conflicts between the American states, signed at Santiago, May 3, 1923 (known as the Gondra Treaty), the high contracting parties agree that all controversies which it has been impossible to settle through diplomatic channels or to submit to arbitration in accordance with existing treaties shall be submitted for investigation and report to a commission of inquiry; and,

Whereas, by the treaty for the renunciation of war, signed at Paris on Aug. 28, 1928 (known as the Kellogg-Briand Pact, or Pact of Paris), the high contracting parties solemnly declare in the names of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another; and,

Whereas, by the general convention of inter-American conciliation, signed at Washington, Jan. 5, 1929, the high contracting parties agree to submit to the procedure of conciliation all controversies between them, which it may not have been possible to settle through diplomatic channels, and to establish a "commission of conciliation" to carry out the obligations assumed in the convention; and,

Whereas, by the general treaty of inter-American arbitration, signed at Washington Jan. 5, 1929, the high contracting parties bind themselves to submit to arbitration, subject to certain exceptions, all differences between them of an international character, which it has not been possible to adjust by diplomacy and which are judicial in their nature by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law, and moreover, to create a procedure of arbitration to be followed; and,

The Saavedra-Lamas Treaty

Whereas, by the antiwar treaty of nonaggression and conciliation, signed at Rio de Janeiro Oct. 10, 1933 (known as the Saavedra-Lamas treaty), the high contracting parties solemnly declare that they condemn wars of aggression in their mutual relations or in those with other states, and that the settlement of disputes or controversies between them shall be effected only by pacific means which have the sanction of international law, and also declare that as between them territorial questions must not be settled by violence, and that they will not recognize any territorial arrangement not obtained by pacific means, nor the validity of the occupation or acquisition of territories brought about by force of arms, and, moreover, in a case of noncompliance with these obligations, the contracting states undertake to adopt in their character as neutrals a common and solidary attitude and to exercise the political, juridical or economic means authorized by international law, and to bring the influence of public opinion to bear, without, however, resorting to intervention, either diplomatic or armed, subject nevertheless to obligations that may be incumbent upon them by virtue of their collective treaties; and, furthermore, undertake to create a procedure of conciliation;

Now, therefore, the high contracting parties renew their respective pledges that international differences that may arise between them shall be settled by pacific means.

Believing, however, in the value of, and in the need for, consultation and co-operation between them at all times in all matters affecting their common interests, they agree that it is desirable to create a practical means whereby an effective and continuing opportunity for such consultation and co-operation shall be made available.

They agree further that the purposes of the agency through which such practical opportunity for consultation and co-operation shall be afforded, as later provided for in this convention, shall be the following:

1. To assist, solely through the tender of friendly good offices and of mediation, in the fulfillment by the American republics of existing obligations of pacific settlement, and

2. To provide a means whereby the American republics with full recognition of their juridical equality as sovereign and independent states and of their general right to individual liberty of action, may nevertheless in every way consistent therewith, take counsel together whenever emergencies arise which affect their common interests.

Article II

With the object of promoting action under this convention, it is agreed that there shall be established a permanent inter-American consultative committee, composed of representatives of the high contracting parties, whose duties it shall be to assist in the observance of the several agreements enumerated in Article I of the present convention, and of the provisions of the subsequent articles of the present convention.

This committee shall collaborate on various ways and means of preventing conflicts of any kind, of avoiding recourse to force or of terminating any conflicts, that may be in progress; and its activities in this regard shall not be deemed to be in derogation of the functions of any other agency charged with the duty of promoting the pacific settlement of international disputes.

It shall also have the duty of exchanging information and views looking to the correlation of legislative and administrative action taken or to be taken pursuant to the provisions of Articles VI, VII, VIII and IX of the present convention.

The committee shall be composed of the secretary of state or minister for foreign relations, as the case may be, of each of the high contracting parties. These officials shall ipso facto be considered members of the committee, upon the deposit by their governments of their instruments of ratification of the present convention.

Choice of Alternates

The duties of any member of the committee may, under exceptional circumstances, be discharged by an alternate designated by the Government of which such member is a national.

The first meeting of the committee shall be held at a time and place to be agreed upon by the high contracting parties and shall take place within six months following the date of the coming into force of the present convention. The initiative in bringing about the first meting of the committee shall be taken by the Government of ——.

Subsequent meetings shall be held at such time and places as may be agreed upon by the committee, and may be held independently of any particular controversy before the committee.

The committee, during the sessions of its first meeting, shall determine all matters related to its organiaztion and manner of functioning, taking special heed to establish efficient methods of procedure—such as arrangements for consultation by telephone, telegraph and mail—in order that the committee may be able to act at any time without the need of holding sessions at which the members of the said committee would be required to be present personally.

Each contracting party shall bear the expenses of its own representative at meetings of the committee; any joint expenses shall be prorated equally among the contracting parties participating in such meetings.

Article III

The high contracting parties further agree that, in the event of a dispute between two or more of them, they will seek to settle it in a spirit of mutual regard for their respective rights, having recourse for this purpose to direct diplomatic negotiation or to the alternative procedures of commissions of inquiry, commissions of conciliation, tribunals of arbitration and courts of justices, as provided in the treaties to which they may be parties; and they also agree that, should the dispute go beyond the stage of direct diplomatic negotiations, they will report this fact to the permanent inter-American consultative committee, for which provision is made by this convention, and the particular procedure of pacific settlement, if one should be resorted to, to which they are having recourse, and the progress which is being made in effecting a settlement. However, this report may be made, even though the dispute is being negotiated through regular diplomatic channels, directly between the foreign offices, if any of the parties considers it to be desirable and opportune to do so.

Article IV

The Permanent Inter-American Consultative Committee shall, at the request of any one of its members, have the right to take consultative action on its own account to remind the parties to a controversy of their obligations under the treaties to which they are parties, and to act as mediator between them, either by assisting them in their resort to a particular procedure or by suggesting to them a special procedure which may appear to give promise of a more prompt and satisfactory settlement.

Article V

The high contracting parties further agree that, in order to give greater effectiveness to the functions of the Permanent Inter-American Consultative Committee in respect to assisting in the fulfillment of their mutual obligations of pacific settlement, and in order to give to the committee the fullest opportunity of exercising its functions as mediator, in the event of a failure on the part of two or more of them to effect a settlement of a pending controversy, they will regard whatever mediatory action the committee may take as being in entire harmony with the principles and existing treaties for the pacific settlement of international disputes to which they are parties; and further that, during cognizance of the dispute by the Permanent Inter-American Consultative Committee they will not commit acts which may aggravate the controversy nor resort to hostilities nor take military action preliminary to hostilities.

Article VI

The high contracting parties agree that in the unfortunate event that the methods provided by the present convention or earlier agreements concluded between them should fail to bring about a pacific settlement of differences that may arise between any two or more of them, and hostilities should break out between two or more of them, they shall be governed by the following stipulations:

A. They shall, in accordance with the terms of the antiwar treaty, of nonaggression and conciliation (Saavedra-Lamas Treaty), adopt in their character as neutrals "a common and solidary attitude," and shall, acting through the Permanent Inter-American Consultative Committee, immediately take cognizance of the outbreak of hostilities in order that they may determine forthwith, either jointly or individually, whether such hostilities shall be regarded as constituting a state of war so as to call into effect the neutrality provisions of the present convention.

All Will Rally Against Belligerents

Should there be a declaration, by one or other of the parties, of the existence of a state of war, and notification thereof be made to the other states parties to this convention, such notification shall automatically call into effect the neutrality provisions of the present convention.

B. It is contemplated that, in regard to the question whether hostilities actually in progress constitute a state of war, a decision by the permanent inter-American consultative committee shall be reached promptly, but in any event should hostilities be actually in progress between two or more of the contracting parties, or between two or more signatory states not at the time parties to this convention by reason of failure to ratify it, each individual contracting party reserves the right to take notice of the situation and to declare that, for the purpose of its municipal legislation concerning neutrality, or for the purpose of the application of the rule of neutrality generally recognized by international law, or for both purposes, a state of war exists and such action shall not be deemed an unfriendly act or afford ground for complaint on the part of any state affected thereby.

Article VII

Individual neutral powers shall be free to impose such prohibitions or restrictions on trade and commerce between them and belligerents, within the meaning of Article VI, as they may deem appropriate in the interest of their domestic policy or of international peace; and such prohibitions or restrictions shall not be regarded as in contravention of provisions in treaties or other agreements with respect to trade and commerce, exception being made of provisions which are intended to secure freedom of transit as distinct from those relating to direct commercial intercourse.

Measures thus taken shall apply equally to all the belligerents except in so far as the said neutral powers are otherwise bound by multilateral treaties or conventions to which they are parties at the time of the entering into effect of this treaty.

Article VIII

Upon the determination of the existence of a state of war between two or more American republics, those of the high contracting parties remaining neutral, shall not permit, during the continuance of hostilities, the exportation from their respective territories of arms, ammunition, or implements of war to any of the belligerents, or to any neutral country for transshipment to, or for the use of, any of the belligerents.

For the purpose of this article the term, "arms, ammunition and implements of war," shall include the articles enumerated in annex a attached hereto which is to be regarded as an integral part of the present convention.

Article IX

The high contracting parties agree to prohibit the flotation within their respective territories of any loans through the issuance of bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness, and the establishment of any credit by or on behalf of the Government of any American republic in a state of war with another American republic, as may be determined under the terms of this convention.

Article X

It is agreed that the provisions of Articles VIII and IX shall not be regarded as restricting the right of a neutral power to impose restrictions on trade and commerce between it and belligerent countries in addition to those specified in those articles.

Article XI

Nothing contained in this convention shall be deemed to interfere with obligations incumbent upon any of the high contracting parties by virtue of other multilateral treaties or conventions to which they are parties at the time of the entering into effect of this treaty.

Article XII

The present convention shall be ratified by the high contracting parties and the ratifications shall be deposited with the Pan American Union, which shall communicate the respective ratifications to the other signatory governments. It shall come into effect when ratifications have been deposited by not less than —— of the signatory powers.

The convention shall remain in force indefinitely; but it may be denounced by any of the high contracting parties, such denunciation to be effective one year after the date of notification thereof has been given.

Notice of denuciation shall be communicated to the Pan American Union, which shall transmit copies thereof to the other contracting parties. Notice of denunciation shall not be regarded as valid if the party making such denunciation should be actually in a state of war or engaged in hostilities as foreseen in Article VI.

In faith, whereof, the plenipotentiaries above mentioned have signed this treaty in Portuguese, English, Spanish, and French, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Buenos Aires, on this — day of ——.

Pan American Union Elects Mexican As Assistant Director

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—The Pan American Union here announces the election of Dr. Pedro de Alba as assistant director, replacing Esteban Gil Borges, resigned and now Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs.

Born in the city San Juan de los Lagos, Mexico, in 1887, the new assistant director graduated with a bachelor's degree from the preparatory school of Aguascalientes, his native town, and entered the University of Mexico. He finished his course at the university to become a military surgeon, retire shortly from the army, and associate himself at Aguascalientes in the positions of counselor of public education, director of public health, and principal of the state preparatory school.

Dr. de Alba has been active in the political affairs of Mexico, serving as senator from Aguascalientes, president of the Senate, and a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In 1934 the Government sent him to Paris as Mexican representative on the Intrenational Institute of Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations. In 1935 he attended the Congress of International Educational Workers at Meudon-Val-Fleury near Paris.

Dr. de Alba is much interested in furthering relations between the United States and the Latin-American republics. He has visited the States in the past, coming here on investigations of social problems.

Rockefeller Jr. Leases Bassett Hall in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Historic Bassett Hall, erected in 1753 and recently restored to its Colonial appearance, will house John D. Rockefeller Jr., on his future visits to the Williamsburg restoration project, which he made possible. A lease for the property, owned by the Williamsburg Restoration, Inc., was executed at a conference between Mr. Rockefeller and Kenneth Chorley, president of the corporation.

Modest in design, like most colonial houses, Bassett Hall contains a living-room, library, dining-room and two bedrooms. Col. Philip Johnson, member of the House of Burgesses, built and occupied it for a number of years. In 1800 it passed into possession of Burwell Bassett of Eltham, New Kent Conty, a nephew of Martha Washington. It was in this period that the place inspired a poem by Thomas Moore, "To a Firefly."

Americas Student Exchange Urged to Aid Understanding

(Continued from Page 1)

President Roosevelt. These declarations were intended to set a tone of new friendliness between the Americas, particularly for collaboration between democracies in a world dotted with dictatorships.

However significant all these declarations were, the practical importance of the Buenos Aires conference comes back to the concrete proposals published for the first time today.

The American proposal puts stress on securing ratification by all Latin America of the five basic pacts upon which peace machinery in the hemisphere is founded.

Lax in Ratification

When the Chaco conflict broke out, not one of the specific pacts other than the Pact of Paris treaties had been ratified by both Bolivia and Paraguay. By Oct. 1, 1936, only the United States, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Salvador had become parties to all four of these treaties.

The treaties themselves are succinctly summarized in the American draft convention. They are an interrelated antiwar program, proceeding from gradual stages of investigation and conciliation to the final step of a joint boycott, proposed in the American plan. The treaties are:

The Several Treaties

The Gondra treaty: All conflicts impossible to settle through diplomatic channels or arbitration shall be submitted for investigation and report to a commission of inquiry.

Pact of Paris: War is renounced as an instrument of national policy.

Convention of inter-American conciliation. All controversies to be submitted to the procedure of conciliation, through an established commission.

Treaty of inter-American arbitration. Disputes susceptible of juridical settlement, with defined exceptions, to be submitted to arbitration.

Saavedra-Lamas treaty: Condemns wars of aggression, pledges nonrecognition of territorial arrangements not obtained by pacific means, exhorts a "common and solidary attitude" as neutrals, and condemns resort to intervention, either diplomatic or armed.

For Permanent Board

To this treaty network, which to be valid must be more widely ratified, the United States proposes two major additions. First, establishment of a permanent inter-American consultative committee, composed of secretaries of state and foreign ministers, to oversee the peace.

It is directed to assist in observance of existing and future agreements, to collaborate on ways of avoiding conflict, to exchange information and correlate legislative and administrative action.

Second innovation, the boycott provisions, calls for an absolute stoppage of shipment of arms, ammunition, or implements of war in accordance with an appended list, to all American republics in war with one another.

In addition, the parties are called upon to prohibit the flotation of any loans or other indebtedness or the establishment of any credit by or on behalf of the government of any American republic in a state of war with another.

New Consultative Force

Of great importance are the provisions for regular consultation—the machinery for continuity. The first meeting of the consultative committee is to be held within six months of the coming into force of the convention, and subsequent meetings can be held whenever agreed upon, either because of or independent of any particular controversy. Arrangements for consultation by telephone, telegraph, and mail are stressed—probably for the first time in such a treaty.

Disputes may be referred to this committee by either party or by any member state. Direct negotiation between the controverting parties is given priority, but once the matter goes beyond that point, it must be reported to the committee. All powers agree to accept the mediatory action of the committee as in entire harmony with existing treaties, and agree not to commit acts which may aggravate the controversy nor resort to hostilities, or military action preliminary to hostilities.

Would Decide Step Taken

The committee itself is empowered to decide whether hostilities shall be regarded as the outbreak of war, and hence call into effect the neutrality-boycott provisions of the convention.

The convention does not propose its boycott as against wars outside the Americas. Whether such a step will later be taken by the United States delegation or another is not finally known. But the machinery for an inter-American boycott is readily adapted to similar action against other nations and already domestic legislation in the United States provides for such a boycott. By implication, the Latin-American nations would be invited to join in such a movement.

This proposal grows out of the strongly growing neutrality sentiment in the United States, together with the great need for coordinating the ample but disjointed peace machinery in the Americas.

Reactions Are Favorable

Favorable reactions from Buenos Aires have been eagerly received here, and it is expected that the convention—doubtless with mutually agreed amendments — will be adopted.

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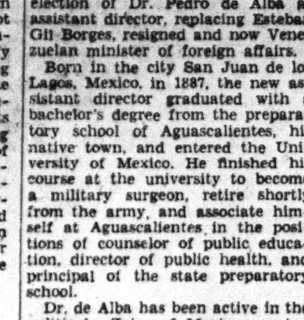
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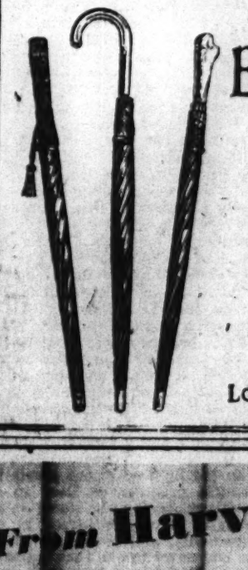
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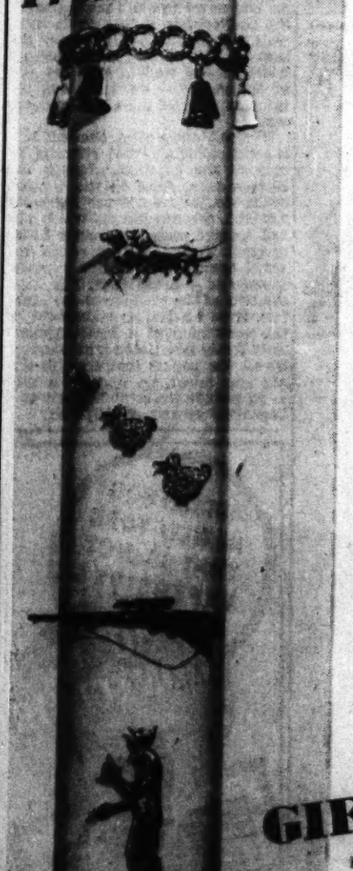
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Americas Cement Friendships At a Time When War Clouds Were Never Scarcer There

The Peace Structure of the Americas
First of two articles

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Secretary of State Cordell Hull's eight-point program for peace, including the neutrality pact just submitted at Buenos Aires, with its provision for consultation and for coordinating the five major New World treaties, goes farther than any program to date toward integrating and implementing American organized peace.

Seldom if ever have architects of organized peace taken up their work farther from the shadow of war, with its pent-up hatreds, economic dislocations and desire for reprisals, than is the case today at Buenos Aires.

Versailles throbbed with animosities that had only partially yielded to the New World desire for peace, when the League of Nations was born.

The 1921 Conference

The Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armaments, in 1921-22, produced the Nine-Power Treaty and the first substantial reduction in navies, yet it was called to end an arms race and to dissipate war clouds over the Far East.

Nearly every Pan American conference, adding bit by bit to the existing peace structure of the Americas, has had to contend with open or threatening war between some of the American republics. Such differences as exist today are not to be compared with the Chaco war, raging when the Seventh Pan American Conference met at Montevideo in 1933; nor with the tense atmosphere at Havana in 1928.

Peace reigns in the Americas, and the conference at Buenos Aires signalizes this situation by emphasizing the "maintenance" of peace.

Both Methods Provided

Maintenance may mean the strengthening of existing mechanisms, or it may mean the addition of new mechanisms. Both methods are included in the Hull program. In either case, a clear understanding of the American peace structure as of this date gives a basis for appraising results of the Buenos Aires conference.

While Europe during the past century has gone through periods of balance of power diplomacy, armed alliances, wars, and the postwar efforts to organize a durable peace on the seamy network of cross-purposes summed up in the peace treaties, the Americas have developed their own distinctive peace agencies.

One phase of this development heads up in the Pan American Union, with headquarters at Washington. This permanent bureau carries on a wide variety of co-operative activities, provides a corps for the preparation of the periodical Pan American Conferences, and so far is the most tangible organization which might be compared with the League of Nations Secretariat in Geneva.

The Union Not a League

Yet the union, with its imposing marble palace in Washington, surrounding a patio where gaudy tropical birds and palms, fountains and the flags of the 21 republics symbolize American co-operation, is not even a mild American League of Nations.

Around the oval table in the Pan-American Union, where high-backed chairs are engraved with the seals and names of countries from Lake Superior to Cape Horn, no political questions are thrashed out in the manner of the League of Nations Council at its green horseshoe table in Geneva.

Even in Mr. Hull's consultation plan there is no Pan-American Covenant, no Article 10 with a guarantee of territorial integrity, no Article 16 with provisions for diplomatic, economic, or military sanctions against an aggressor. The Pan-American Union has grown out of successive Pan-American Conferences, starting in 1889-90. Its charter is written in the acts of these conferences, not in a treaty concluded at the end of a world war, as was the case with the League Covenant.

Values in Tradition

Yet despite the relative fluidity of the American peace structure, this fluidity should not be mistaken for the absence of organization. The American system is closer to the common law traditions of Anglo-Saxon peoples, than to the codified models drawn from the old Roman law.

In such a common law system, tradition counts for more than written commitments. In recent years, when treaty texts have been subjected to hair-splitting distinctions such as the ruling that armed conflict is not war without a declaration, there is much to be said for a system of sound tradition. The strength of any law lies in its observance, not in its wording. Custom is built on law observance.

From this standpoint, the Americas have a long and honorable record of organized peace. As a group of republics—with the exception of Brazil, which became a republic only in 1890—the American nations from the first shared the common heritage of having recently won independence from Old World empires.

Stormy Path to Peace

This heritage of independence against outsiders carried over into their inter-continental dealings. Projects for leagues of American states were advanced early, but never came to much. Simon Bolivar's dream, as "Liberator" of Latin America, to weld the American republics into a defensive union, fell on such hard days that in the middle and late nineteenth century the republics had repeated wars among themselves.

Yet even during these periods of disunity, voices were raised in favor of arbitration, guarantees against territorial aggression, and the organization of other legal agencies for peace.

One of the earliest rules advanced in Latin-American law was the "uti possidetis." This rule, derived from the private law of Rome and adapted to public international law by Spanish and Portuguese jurists, was in effect a legal sanctification of the territorial status quo. As applied in Latin America, it meant that each former subdivision of the Spanish or Portuguese colonies should have legal right to the undisturbed possession of its territories.

Boundaries Still in Dispute

But since the boundaries were ill-defined, disputes arose between the republics. These disputes persist until today in the Chaco and at several other points along the jungle frontiers.

In order to supplement the rule of "uti possidetis," many projects of territorial guarantees were advanced. Under the pact of Union, League and Perpetual Confederation, signed at the Congress of Panama in 1826, no member of the league was to declare war on another member without submitting its case beforehand to the conciliatory offices of the general assembly. Only Colombia ratified this pact.

Again in 1847-48, at the Congress of Lima, in the Continental Treaty of 1856, at the second Congress of Lima, 1864-65, and in the Protocol of Caracas, 1883, projects against conquest were drafted. None of them were fully successful; most of them never came into force; none lasted long.

Yet the effort expended, and the precedents set, laid the groundwork for American organized peace long before the first world peace conference had met at The Hague in 1899. Nine years before that memorable gathering, the first Pan-American conference met at Washington.

As the most tangible agency of organized peace in the Americas, these periodical conferences, of which there have been seven at different capitals, bear close analysis. The first characteristic is that they are entirely voluntary. Invitations are extended to all independent nations in the Americas. That excludes only Canada, British Honduras, British Guiana, Netherlands Guina, French Guiana, and small island possessions of Britain, France, and the Netherlands.

Having responded to the invitation, each nation enters the conference on a footing of legal equality. There is no distinction between large and small powers, as in the League of Nations at Geneva, no Council of the larger powers with only a few rotating small powers. The Pan American conference meets more in the fashion of the League Assembly, with all members equally represented.

Have Far Less Scope

But the subjects dealt with, the powers and obligations of Pan American conferences, are far less extensive than those of the League Assembly. To take only one example, the Assembly can declare a nation an aggressor, and proceed to the organization of sanctions.

Yet even the Assembly cannot impose its interpretation on a member who disagrees with the majority. Each member is protected under the unanimity rule. In the Pan American Conference, there is no need for a unanimity rule, since all final action is taken by the individual governments, not by the conference.

This means that the conference draws up resolutions, motions, recommendations, and the draft of conventions or treaties. These instruments have no force until ratified by the governments, and then are operative only among the ratifying nations.

Form Legal Framework

From this process have emerged many conventions on many subjects, from patents and copyrights to the duties and rights of states. Insofar as these international conventions, or treaties, have been ratified, they form the legal framework of American international relations.

From the special standpoint of peace, five treaties stand out; the ones chosen by Mr. Hull for co-ordination and extension. They have not all been ratified by all the American nations hence a major need for their further development. Their main provisions follow:

1. The Gondra treaty of 1923 enforces a breathing spell of 18 months before war may be resorted to in a dispute. In the meantime, the trouble is to be studied and reported on by commissions of inquiry. Disputes are excepted which involve constitutional questions of states without general arbitration treaties. Also, the treaty operates only when the disputants are signatories. It is open only to American republics.

2. The Pact of Paris for the "outlawry of war," in force July 24, 1929. A solemn renunciation of armed conflict as a means for deciding international disputes. No provision for its enforcement. Open to all nations.

3. The Gondra treaty was strengthened by the Inter-American Conciliation Convention of 1929. This requires the Gondra Commissions of inquiry to act also as mediation, and makes the commissions permanent. Constitutional questions are no longer expected, but signatories to the convention must be adherents to the Gondra treaty.

4. The Inter-American Arbitration Treaty of 1929 provides that the signatories will submit to arbitration all disputes arising under treaties and juridical in nature. Exceptions are those disputes under the domestic jurisdiction of either party and not controlled by international law; also those involving a state not a party to the treaty and, by reservations of some signatories, those disputes pending when the treaty was signed or arising from acts or treaties prior to the signing.

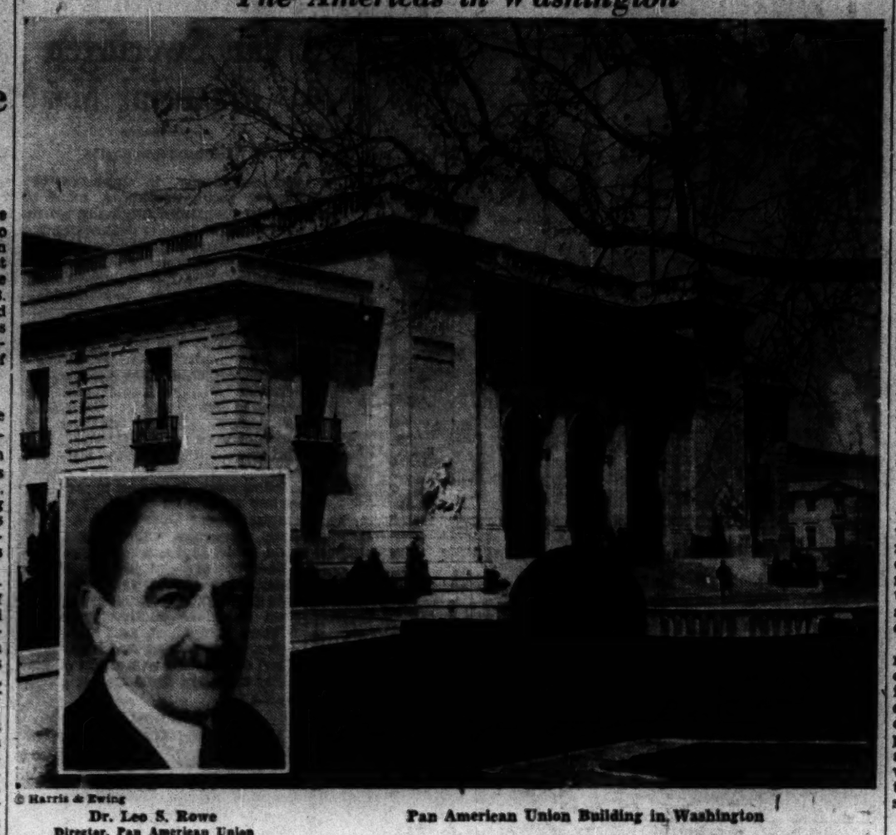
The Argentine Pact

5. The Argentine anti-war pact of 1933 repeats the undertakings of the Kellogg pact, and binds its signatories not to recognize territorial changes effected by non-peaceful methods. Conciliation procedure set up is much like that in the Gondra treaty as broadened. Open to all nations.

In addition, many Latin-American republics are members of the League of Nations, the World Court, and the International Labor Office at Geneva. Only Brazil and Costa Rica, among Latin-American states, join the United States in absence from the League. The United States is a member of the International Labor Office.

Here, then, is the bare framework of inter-American organized peace. Tests of this framework in practice, some of its additional underpinning, and its relation to world peace treaties and agencies, form the subjects of a second article.

The Americas in Washington



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Dr. Leo S. Rowe
Director, Pan American Union

Pan American Union Building in Washington

Early Winter Traps Ships In New York Barge Canal

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 7 (AP)—Five motorships were reported crossing Oneida Lake eastward from Brewerton last night as New York State Barge Canal officials prepared to lower water levels in a few days—ending all hopes of getting boats out of the ice-closed canal this season. The five ships were reported making little headway, as they were forced time and again to reverse and plow forward again into the ice. The five were the only vessels permitted to attempt the crossing. Others were held at Brewerton.

Harvey O. Schermerhorn, state canal commissioner, estimated there are about 310 vessels in the canal at the present time, laden with about 150,000 tons of freight. About 70 vessels have managed to get out of the canal since the cold spell descended, he said.

South Australia Protests Cut In Federal Grants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The Royal Commission, appointed by the Commonwealth Government to assess the amounts which should be paid to the smaller states for federal disabilities has reduced the sum of £1,500,000 allocated to South Australia last year to £1,300,000.

This action has aroused a strong protest from the Premier, Richard L. Butler, who has pointed out to the Prime Minister, Joseph Lyons, that the South Australian Government has always made it quite clear that it strongly resents being placed in the position of a mendicant state and having to go cap in hand to the Commonwealth every year for a grant to enable it to carry on.

Balancing of Budgets

"Although the commonwealth authorities will not admit it," contends the Premier, "there is a permanent solution to this very difficult problem, namely, by the Commonwealth agreeing to pay the interest on a greater share of the states' debts in proportion to the disabilities suffered by the states.

"In view of the fact that the Commonwealth has taken over and become responsible for all state debts, it would be assumed that it would do nothing that would inflate such debts by forcing the states into a position in which deficits cannot be avoided. It is just as much an advantage to the Commonwealth as to the states, that state budgets should be balanced."

Deficit Foreseen

Owing to the reduction of the grant the Premier instead of announcing a surplus in his budget speech said there would be an estimated shortage in the State's accounts for 1936 -37 of £168,452.

The Premier said that taxpayers of South Australia had made sacrifices for so long and in such patriotic attitude that the Government intended to make income tax concessions, abolish the amusement tax on 6d. tickets and the 20 per cent surcharge on country water rates to assist producers.

'Artist in Residence' Named by University

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 7 (AP)—Informal art instruction has been added today to the curriculum of the University of Wisconsin with the installation of John Steuart Curry as artist in residence.

Mr. Curry, a native of Dunavant, Kan., took over one of the most unusual commissions ever awarded an artist in the United States. He has been appointed for five years, at an annual salary of $4000, to direct a movement designed to produce a more general appreciation of art among rural residents of Wisconsin.

'Birthday Ball' Plans

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—Roosevelt birthday balls will be held throughout the nation for the fourth year on Jan. 30, it is announced by Col. Henry L. Doherty, national chairman of the Birthday Ball Committee.

Dilemma for Irish Language

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—While there is no doubt that the Irish language is being used more and more in the Free State, there is at the same time abundant evidence that the Government policy of regulating its expansion is encountering many obstacles in the forms of apathy and open hostility. The press has recently given considerable publicity to criticisms of the Government's policy and has indulged in editorial warfare on the subject.

The establishment of Irish as the national language was laid down in the Free State Constitution of 1922 and has been made effective since 1929 by legislative enactments under William T. Corgrave, leader of the United Ireland party, and Eamon de Valera, who succeeded to power in 1932. As a result, Irish must now be taught in all Government-controlled schools, and anyone who wishes to qualify for public office or for a post in the army must have a speaking knowledge of the language.

Written and Oral Tests

Civil Service examinations contain written and oral tests on Irish. In addition to such decrees, every possible encouragement is given toward fostering the language, particularly in the schools, by awarding extra marks for proficiency in the subject; and teachers who use Irish as their medium for teaching other subjects receive salary bonuses.

Last summer 370 children made a prolonged visit to Connemara, a section of the Gaeltacht, or Irish-speaking area of the country, in order to acquire a thorough knowledge of the dialect and its everyday use.

Bilingual Street Signs

Although Irish is rarely heard spoken in the streets of Dublin, nearly all the street signs are bilingual; public meetings are frequently introduced by a few Irish phrases, and in the Dail Eireann (legislature) bills are occasionally announced in Irish.

But there are numerous indications that all is not going well. Mr. de Valera recently spoke rather pessimistically about the progress of the language, saying that the Government had done its best and that it was up to the public to shake off its apathy.

Conflict of Dialects

A professor at National University publicly proclaimed that the standard of education was being lowered by the attempted enforcement of Irish, and a Dublin headmaster announced his inability and unwillingness to use Irish as a medium for teaching other subjects. Also, a difficulty lies in the fact that there are said to be at least three radically different dialects in use in Ireland.

So in spite of the earnestness of the Government, of the Gaelic League, and of various groups of enthusiasts in the Free State, there is abundant evidence of the tremendous obstacles that lie in the way of their efforts to keep up linguistic and cultural nationalism with the growing political independence and arrive at a state in which a majority of people not only have a working knowledge of Irish but think in it and use it entirely in every walk of life.

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Old Homestead Now Passé, Housing Officials Declare; Urge Building 'Only for Day'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7—Three ideas were stressed at final meetings of the National Association of Housing Officials conference here on Dec. 5.

Homes should be built for one generation instead of for several, in these days of rapidly changing conditions.

Government housing must be made a career service, for efficiency and safety, both physical and financial.

Housing officials should find out what prospective owners or renters want and what they can afford to pay for it, before starting on new projects—instead of going ahead and building what they believe these people ought to want and be able to pay for.

A. C. Shire, technical editor of the Architectural Forum, pointed to the advantages of prefabricated houses, which can be enlarged to meet the needs of a growing family, or can be taken down and moved if environment changes make this desirable.

Empty Model Houses

Mrs. May Lumsden, director of the bureau of tenancy of the New York Housing Authority, discussed the problem of "model" projects which remain unfilled—or are occupied by wealthier classes than those they were intended to help.

"Model houses have been planned to show their intended tenants how they should live—without considering how they might like to live, or can afford to live," Mrs. Lumsden declared. "It seems to me that it would be better to consult the prospective tenants and then work out a building plan which would be adapted to their pocket books and to their desires."

Sydney Maslen, secretary of the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society of New York City, said official housing inspectors should be specially trained, not politically appointed.

Demolition of slums without provision of better housing accommodations for their dwellers was decried by Langdon Post, tenement house commissioner of New York City, who predicted early development of an acute housing shortage in that and other large cities where slum clearance is proceeding fairly quickly.

Between the meetings the housing officials discussed the growing tendency of people of more or less independent means, whose jobs do not tie them down to any particular spot so that they are able to make their homes in automobile trailers. These trailers, it was said, may possibly be the new type of home for a new age for which earlier speakers had pled.

In U. S. and Abroad

American and European housing methods were compared at a buffet lunch and at a dinner, by Ernest M. Fisher, director of the division of economics and statistics of the Federal Housing Commission, and by Sir Raymond Unwin, respectively. Mr. Fisher showed a number of motion pictures, which he brought back from London and Stockholm after his inspection of housing work in and near those two cities.

J. P. Warbasse, chairman of the Co-operative League of the United States, emphasized that co-operative ownership of housing facilities makes for permanence of occupancy and values by creating a sense of pride and ownership.

Edward H. Foley Jr., director of the legal division, Public Works Administration, discussed the probable effects of decentralization of government housing work, pointing out that in view of benefits and savi. gs—such as the marked reduction in crime—which result from construction of low-rent housing projects to accommodate slum dwellers, it is desirable to exempt such projects from taxation in order to make the rents as low as possible.

Five Boy Scouts Win Honors for Heroism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—Two Boy Scouts have been honored with gold medals and three with certificates of heroism, the national executive board of the organization announced here today. The gold medals went to Robert Abb of Stevens Point, Wis., and Kiyoshi Higa of Hilo, T. H., for saving younger boys from drowning.

The certificates were awarded to Franklin Morse of Malden, Mass.; Wade A. Shook of Wadsworth, Ohio, and Wayne Weeks of Fairview, Okla.

Illinois Parole: Abolish Board Or Alter Plan?

(Continued from Page 1)

ticularly the thousands who, after being paroled, become lawful, useful citizens. They claim that otherwise those paroled would have been subjected to alleged inequalities and injustices and influences which tend only to inflame their criminal instincts and make them continued enemies of society after release.

Gov. Henry Horner, while acceding to popular demand for a "tightening" down on the parole board, recently commended the board for its work and pointed out that but one man in 10 released under parole has "gone bad." The Governor was formerly a judge of the Cook County Probate Court. He, with Cook County State's Attorney Thomas J. Courtney, proposes greater caution in the granting of paroles and a revision of the concealed weapon law.

Exaggerations

Floyd E. Thompson, former chief justice of the Illinois Supreme Court, takes direct issue with the critics. He holds that a few outstanding failures have been taken as examples by newspapers which he says have "painted a most exaggerated picture in words and cartoons."

If many deserving inmates are denied parole, while some undeserving ones get them, prison experts say, speaking generally of the whole problem, it is due not to the system but primarily to political influence and the incompetency of board members; and partly to the always present element of doubt and uncertainty in such circumstances. Under the determinate sentence system, without parole, it is held, all prisoners would be automatically released at the end of the term, whether they were ready for it or not, while others would be held longer than necessary. Under such a system, it is said, as many, if not more, unreformed criminals would be released on society.

Prospect of Freedom

These experts remind critics that all prisoners now subject to parole, even in the absence of a parole system, would be released at some time and that, unless rehabilitated, would return to society as potentially dangerous criminals. It's a matter, they say, of being assured that a prisoner is really rehabilitated before paroling him. Rehabilitation can be accomplished without parole; but it would mean, the experts explain, that the incentive to progress provided by the prospect of freedom is lost and that the real effects of rehabilitation are lost also.

Prison Workers Protest

The effect of the publicity attending the current controversy, on the inmates of Illinois prisons, is decried by prison workers, who say that deserving and reformed prisoners are apprehensive now of having scheduled or possible paroles delayed or denied because of a possible desire to appease public demand.

It is also pointed out by some workers that encouragement and assurance among the inmates, and thus the development of real protection for society, would be furthered by consideration of the problem in such a way as to eliminate the fear and resentment caused by criticism of the board members.

New Jersey State Grange Favors Consumer 'Co-ops'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

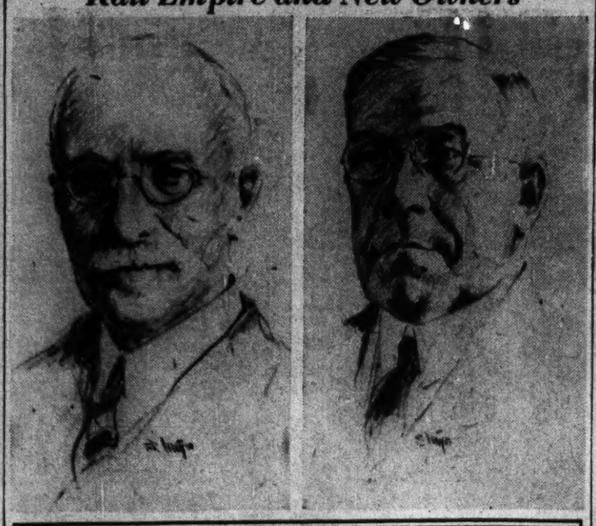
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 7—The New Jersey State Grange, representing 17,154 farmers, has gone on record endorsing consumer co-operatives and the Rochdale plan of operation, founded in England in 1844. It was believed to be the first time an American farm organization has taken this step.

Herbert T. Borden, chairman of the committee on co-operatives, who also is vice-president of the New Jersey Farm Bureau, explained that under the Rochdale plan the consumers finance their co-operative buying unit by taking shares of its stock. The co-operative sells them their supplies at market prices, "thus avoiding any complaint of underselling legitimate private business." Then, he said, they get their savings not in lower prices, but in "patronage dividends" on their stock.

Guaranty Trust Director

NEW YORK (AP)—Frederick P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corp. of New York, has been elected a director of the Guaranty Trust Co. it was announced.

Rail Empire and New Owners



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By a Staff Artist

Senators Study Rail Finance Maze

Upper Left—George Ball, Who Advanced $3,000,000 to Van Sweringen Brothers
Upper Right—G. A. Tomlinson, Associated With Mr. Ball in Railway Deal
Lower—Map Showing Various Holdings of the Van Sweringen System

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

to take the Ministers' advice, this advice cannot be ignored now without establishing a precedent that might augment the independent power of the crown at the expense of constitutional government. They insist that if the King's will prevails now, it might invite a future contingency in which foes of the constitutional system might rally around the King to promote an autocratic system. Sir Oswald Mosley, British advocate of Fascistic policies, is cited as the type of man who might profit from the idea of a King exercising power independent of Parliament.

These Labor leaders reveal great affection for the King; they do not pass judgment on the specific issue involved, but their attitude seems to be that much as they like their King, they like constitutional government the more.

Peace—Proposals Take Shape at Buenos Aires

Into the hopper at Buenos Aires is being poured a wealth of suggestions for organizing the peace of the Western Hemisphere, assuring its prosperity, resolving historic frictions and creating a beacon of pacification for the rest of the world. The American program as enunciated by Secretary Hull takes outline about as follows:

Neutrality—the 21 republics to pledge themselves not to ship arms or equipment or to lend money to belligerents anywhere in the world.

Consultative committee—to provide mediation services for any nation in the world.

Consolidation of previous pacts into coherent peace machinery adequate to resolve all frictions likely to emerge among the American republics. These pacts include:

The Gondra Treaty of 1923 to prevent conflicts between American states.

The Kellogg-Briand Pact of 1928 to renunciate war.

The Inter-American Conciliation Convention and the Inter-American Arbitration Treaty of 1929.

The Saavdra-Lamas Non-Aggression Treaty of 1930.

Commercial treaties should be adopted to lay the basis of peace in prosperity and economic security.

Other steps suggested by Secretary Hull include: education for peace, cultural contacts, constant consultations and exchange of information, and revitalization of international law.

The neutrality suggestion, if nothing else, with its summons to make tangible sacrifices for peace, demonstrates that the American program is no formalized, rhetorical gesture without effective dental accompaniments.

King

Continued from Page 1

constitutional crisis, which has been made in a week-end statement by Mr. Winston Churchill, after visiting King Edward VIII at his country residence, Fort Belvedere, constitutes the chief new feature in the situation.

It has been followed by the most widely disseminated disclaimers of an authoritative character today, denying that the Cabinet has been either endeavoring to force the King into any hasty decision or putting him into a position where he must give up the woman of his choice or else abdicate unless he is prepared to face the resignation of the Government.

Cabinet Fully Aware

The Ministers, the Monitor understands, realize quite as well as their critics that the King is in a very difficult and delicate position and that he deserves every help that sympathy and consideration can afford him. It is also emphasized that the only advice so far extended to the King by the Cabinet has been to indicate that there could be no marriage that did not accord to his wife full status as Queen. At the same time, however, it continues to be urged that although pressure for an early decision has not come from the Cabinet, it is inherent in the events themselves—since a continuance of the present uncertainty cannot fail to have a most unsettling effect alike internationally and in the empire, where the monarchy is the main link of union among the dominions.

Abdication Less Likely

The possibility of the King's decision to abdicate is meanwhile discounted, not only because of the blow it would give the whole British system of Government, if so popular a monarch found himself driven to such a course, but also because of the difficulties likely to arise with the consequential legislation, especially in such dominions as the Irish Free state.

Meanwhile much coming and going has continued in Downing Street, where the Archbishop of Canterbury was among Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin's visitors yesterday.

Prime Minister States Marriage Question Was First Raised by King

LONDON, Dec. 7 (AP)—Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin told the House of Commons today that the Government will not press King Edward VIII for a decision on his plans for possible marriage with Mrs. Ernest Simpson.

"I am glad to have occasion to make a further statement on the Cabinet's position," Mr. Baldwin said, reading from a manuscript.

"In considering this whole matter it has always been and remains the earnest desire of the Government to afford His Majesty the fullest opportunity of weighing the decision which involves so directly his own future happiness and the interests of all his subjects."

Want Early Settlement

"At the same time they cannot but be aware that any considerable prolongation of the present state of suspense and uncertainty would involve the risk of gravest injury to the national and imperial interests—and indeed no one is more insistent upon this aspect of the situation than His Majesty," the Prime Minister continued.

"In view of certain statements which have been made about the relations between the Government and the King, I should add that with the exception of the question of morganatic marriage, no advice has been tendered by the Government to His Majesty, with whom all my conversations have been strictly personal and informal."

King Raised Issue

Mr. Baldwin continued:

"These matters were not raised first by the Government but by His Majesty himself in conversation with me some weeks ago when he first informed me of his intention to marry Mrs. Simpson whenever she should be free."

(Mrs. Simpson's divorce decree from Ernest Aldrich Simpson would become final with the approval of the King's Proctor, on April 27, 1937.)

"The subject has therefore been for some time in the King's mind and as soon as His Majesty has arrived at the conclusion as to the course he desires to take, he will no doubt communicate to the governments in this country and the dominions," Mr. Baldwin read.

"It will then be for those Governments to decide what advice, if any, they would feel it their duty to tender him in the light of his conclusion.

"I cannot conclude this statement without expressing—what the whole House feels—our deep, respectful sympathy with His Majesty at this time."

As soon as Mr. Baldwin had finished his statement, Maj. Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Opposition, inquired whether the Prime Minister would bear in mind the request of the House that it should receive the fullest information as soon as possible.

Avoids Questioning

Mr. Baldwin said he would have great difficulty in answering supplementary questions at a moment when the situation is so grave and during the time while the King is still considering his final decision.

Mr. Winston Churchill, post-war Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer, opposed to the Government's stand, asked if the Prime Minister could give assurance that "no irrevocable step would be taken."

Mr. Churchill was interrupted by loud shouts of "no, no!" from all parts of the Chamber.

Senators Study Van Sweringen Financial Maze

(Continued from Page 1)

and complexity it surpasses the famous Insull empire. A maze of holding companies originally set up in the course of long dealings of the Van Sweringen brothers with the Interstate Commerce Commission still exists. The 1929 collapse rocked the top-heavy edifice to its foundations.

In September, 1935, Mr. Ball explained, O. P. Van Sweringen came to him under dramatic circumstances, explained that his financial situation was "critical," and appealed to him to advance the $3,000,000 necessary to buy collateral behind loans of $43,000,000 which carried control of the railroad lines, and which bankers were putting on the auction block. It was an opportunity to buy an empire cheap. It was an empire bigger than many a European monarchy, which the Cleveland, Ohio, brothers had drawn together by financial jugglery to the amazement of the railroad world. One great transportation system had been linked to another system by holding companies, and the whole collection was prevented from flying apart only by the ownership of majority shares in these master groups at the top.

Pair Advanced Funds

Mr. Ball and Mr. Tomlinson advanced the necessary money, though with the provision that Mr. Van Sweringen could buy them back at any time in the next 10 years, at the same price. Mr. Van Sweringen was left to manage the empire. Apparently the two backers had no desire to own the water-logged empire, many of whose component groups are in receivership. But the passing of the Van Sweringen brothers left them with an empire on their hands.

Formerly the keystone in the holding company arch was the Alleghany Corporation. Mr. Ball and Mr. Tomlinson created the Mid-America Corporation, after the properties were bought, which was a holding company that held the holding company.

"Then you purchased control of this vast empire for $274,682?" asked Senator Wheeler at one point, referring to the book value of the Alleghany Company common stock of 264,492 shares which carried dominance over the structure.

Collection of Industries

Mr. Ball agreed that technically he had. Senator Wheeler then pointed out that the collection of industries included the following:

Transportation by railroad, motor, steamers, street cars, and buses; switching and terminal companies; motor equipment, fuel equipment, railroad equipment, refrigerating cars, switching and terminal companies; coal mining, wholesale and retail coal companies; export companies, grain elevators, radio companies, real estate developments, skyscrapers and peach orchards.

Under questioning, Mr. Ball admitted that he had not even heard of the lesser Mid-American subsidiaries, and had no idea where they were located or what were their operations.

Mr. Ball and half a dozen of his counsel and advisers, together with an equal group of the Senate subcommittee, were clustered about the huge chart, attempting to identify the individual firms and their relationships either by name or locality when the opening hearing ended.

Spanish Fascist Paper Views Issue in England

SALAMANCA, Spain, Dec. 7 (AP)—Britain's crown crisis penetrated today into the front lines of war-torn Spain.

The newspaper El Diario Vasco, published in this fascist stronghold, said editorially:

"The King certainly is very popular. But the King above all is English. English opinion feels, without doubt, that love is the most popular of passions. It shows itself ready to pardon the foolish action (of the King) if Parliament can find a means of reconciling his interests of country and heart. But it is believed this is impossible—it's either the crown or love."

New York-Houston Air Route Announced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—Inauguration of direct passenger, mail and express service between New York City and Houston, Texas, is scheduled, according to an announcement by Capt. E. V. Rickenbacker, general manager of Eastern Air Lines, here today. One round trip over the route will be operated daily with Douglas 14-passenger equipment.

Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

tion in concert with the British Foreign Office.

The French Government clings to the conviction that—after a further period of indecisive conflict during which both loyalists and insurgents realize that they cannot hope for open and unlimited intervention—sheer exhaustion will oblige the two parties to agree to some arrangement perhaps in the form of a federal Spain composed of several autonomous regions.

Don't Want Victory

Thus the French Government is basing its hope of a peaceful outcome of the Spanish crisis on neither side being completely victorious. As Premier Léon Blum declared in the course of a debate on foreign affairs Saturday, "The installation in Spain of a military dictatorship closely allied to Germany and Italy would be a potential threat to French security, and, therefore, to peace." At the same time, it is realized here that a "Red Spain" would also constitute danger to European peace.

Would Limit Efforts

The way out which the present French Government believes it sees opening up is therefore mediation under the auspices of France and Britain, or perhaps of the League, after it has become clear that there are definite limits to intervention by Germany, Italy and Russia in the struggle. The entire efforts of French diplomacy are now centered on wresting from these three powers at least a relative observance of the neutrality accord.

This somewhat brighter outlook internationally emphasizes the seriousness of the internal political crisis which has asisen from the fact that the Communists refused to vote for the Government at tne close of the foreign affairs debate in the Chamber.

Blum Continues

Although the Cabinet won a vote of confidence by 352 to 169, Premier Léon Blum has always proclaimed his unwillingness to govern without the support of all parties in the Popular Front coalition, including the 72 Communists. In a statement issued after the debate, M. Blum explains that he has consented to remain in office only because "a crisis opened in such conditions and at so grave a moment would not be understood in France or abroad." He put the question squarely up to the Communists to decide whether or not they intend to continue the common action "in conditions of confidence and sincerity."

No Break Imminent

The Communists today protest in their party organ, L'Humanité, that they have no intention of breaking away from the Popular Front coalition, but the Socialist paper, Populaire, publishes articles by the two leaders and expresses grave doubts whether the Popular Front Government can long continue in the face of the Communists' continued attack on the Cabinet's nonintervention policy. Desperate efforts are now being made, however, to patch up this political quarrel, and the general impression is that a satisfactory solution is probable, though by no means certain.

London Papers Urge Delay for Decision

LONDON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The conservative London Morning Post, in a two-column editorial, called on King Edward today to renounce any intention of marrying Mrs. Simpson.

The Morning Post pointed out this could be the only choice for the Monarch and compared the bravery it said he should show with that of his subjects in the World War.

"It (the decision) may be hard; but is it not simple?" the paper asked.

The Morning Post joined with the Daily Mirror, News Chronicle, and Express in pleading for time so that nothing regrettable would be done by either King or Cabinet.

Under the heading "45,000,000 demand to know—," the Daily Mirror devoted its whole front page to listing these five questions:

"1. What, justly stated and in detail, is the King's request to the Cabinet?

"2. What steps were taken to ascertain the views of the people of the Dominions and to explain to them the issue involved in this great crisis?

"3. Is the British Cabinet prepared to approach the Governments of the Dominions with a frank request that they should reconsider their verdict against the King and consent to marriage even if it involved new legislation?

"4. Is the British Cabinet sure, beyond doubt, that abdication of King Edward VIII would not strike a terrible blow at the greatest institution in the world—our monarchy—and thereby cause irreparable harm?

"5. Would the abdication of our King mean he would be exiled not only from Great Britain, but also from every other country in his Empire?"

Then, in a heavy, black finishing headline, the paper said:

"—And then they (the people) will judge!"

College Treasurers Elect

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—George P. Hyde, treasurer of Smith College, was elected president of the Association of University and College Business Officers of the Eastern States at the seventeenth annual meeting here. Other officers elected were: Vice-President, F. L. Jackson, treasurer of Davidson College, North Carolina; secretary-treasurer, H. S. Ford, treasurer of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Loyalists Await New Insurgent Push on Madrid

MADRID, Dec. 7 (AP)—Fascist artillery blasted a path through the capital's suburbs today in what Socialist commanders feared was a new effort to storm the city.

Others foresaw an insurgent drive also from the northeast, until now a comparatively quiet sector, after 23 trimotored bombers rained explosives in the vicinity of Guadalajara.

Madrid's defense line, which has resisted the siege for more than a month, was keyed up expectantly for the onslaught all the way from the cold wastes of University City, in the capital's northwest, to the dreary town of Villaverde, suburb in the south.

Despite warnings that the Government machine was not out of the "improvisation stage," the morale of the militia and foreign volunteers was high after the successful repulsion of fascist charges during four weeks of almost incessant fighting.

A month after the Government fled to Valencia, Madrid was the scene of daily air raids by increasingly large armadas of fascist bombers. Shells, high explosives and incendiary bombs have wrecked many houses.

Many were killed and wounded in the latest attack which struck the fashionable Paseo de la Castillana, Ayala street and San Bernardo square. Several buildings were destroyed.

Night-long artillery fire in the heart of the city struck several houses near the American-owned telephone building.

The Government centered its operations in splitting insurgent mobilizations in the suburbs. Its artillery hammered steadily at Carabanchel, Casa del Campo Park and other outlying districts to prevent supply trains from bringing up fascist reinforcements.

Teachers Oath Laws Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7—Teachers' oath laws were assailed as being the "entering wedge of Fascism" by Dr. Albert W. Palmer, president of the Chicago Congregational Seminary, at a forum held Dec. 2 in the Second Presbyterian Church in connection with the four-day National Preaching Mission program in Philadelphia.

War and peace were discussed at several other forums and meetings. Miss Muriel Lester of London, England, found hope in the new influence for peace exerted by women.

"There was one factor absent in 1914," she said, "which possibly may help avert a new world catastrophe. That is the awakening of the women of the world, and our consciousness that nothing can make us enemies."

Dr. E. Stanley Jones, missionary to India, at the final meeting in Convention Hall asserted that Christians must begin to live Christianity if clouds of war, race hatred and economic strife are to be dispelled.

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Ford Is Scornful of Riches And Expects More Progress In Next 50 Years Than in Past

DETROIT, Dec. 7 (AP)—Imposed upon the walls of a building in River Rouge, home of the Ford Motor Company, is the aphorism:

"If we had more social justice, we would need less charity."

The words embrace, in brief, the philosophy of a mechanical genius whose dreams as a youth on a nearby farm brought him world renown at a stage of life where many men already live in the past. It is the philosophy born of an ambition, not to accumulate enormous wealth; not to "change the course of the world," as some have said, nor to win for himself "a place in that select company assured of perpetual fame," but to "make of the world a better place in which to live."

The building houses many exhibits of the far-reaching interests of Henry Ford, now in his seventy-fourth year, still a mechanical genius, still active, optimistic and enthusiastic and still convinced the next 50 years will bring greater economic and industrial progress than the last half century.

Will He Have a Successor?

History records no predecessor to Henry Ford. Whether the future will produce a successor even the most daring seer hesitates to predict.

Mr. Ford today is one of the very few survivors, if not actually the last, of the original pioneers in the automobile field. Long since gone are such noted figures in the early days as the Duryea brothers, the Appersons and Haynes, the Lelands and Wintons and others who contributed so much to the development of the automotive industry.

They were the men who, while not wise in the ways of finance in the early days, built with their hands the fore-runners of today's 27,000,000 motor cars. To Mr. Ford alone, however, goes credit for making of the industry a really competitive institution and an ever lengthening shadow of his own stature.

Of his great wealth Mr. Ford speaks almost invariably in the abstract. It is commonly understood he has no personal checking account and usually carries only a little small change in his pocket. Frequently he borrows a quarter from his chauffeur, and he once approved a dividend check with which to [illegible].

His Most-Prized Possessions

It is more than likely Mr. Ford does not know the actual amount of the wealth that came to him out of the experiments he conducted in a little red brick barn in Bagley avenue, here, 44 years ago. The car, the barn, and the lathe used in processing it are among his most-prized possessions.

He believes the soil can be made to produce not only all the things man requires for food, but all the things he now looks to industry to provide. Probably no one thing in this connection interests him quite as much as proving his contention that agriculture and industry have a very definite affinity for each other and must be "good neighbors."

Mr. Ford is proving a large part of this theory by utilizing the soy bean as the base not only for plastics used in motorcars but also for paint for body finishing in the industry. And this, he contends, is only a beginning.

Does His Own Financing

Wholly different is his view of industry and finance. "Industry is one thing," he asserts; "finance is another." Ever since his brush with Wall Street in 1921, the year his company "almost went broke," Mr. Ford has been his own financial partner.

Mr. Ford started the present Ford Motor Company on the proverbial "shoestring," $28,000 of a $100,000 capitalization was actually paid in when business began in 1903. It produced nine multi-millionaires before Mr. Ford bought out the original stockholders in 1919, and concentrated sole ownership in himself, his wife and his son. There is a story, never officially confirmed or denied, that Mr. Ford once refused an offer that ran above the billion dollar mark for his holdings long before they reached their present value.

But Mr. Ford has his own conception of money. "Money," he once said, "is like the belt on a machine; it must be kept moving round and round to be of any real value. I am not interested in money but in the things of which it is the symbol." Discussing an indicated $67,000,000 loss in income in one depression year, Mr. Ford said:

"We went on buying materials just the same. The money was not lost; it was distribution."

First Mass Producer

To the industry Mr. Ford is identified not so much as the man who heads an industrial empire reaching into the far corners of the world, but as the pioneer who introduced mass production, who successfully fought the Selden patent case to make the automotive industry actually competitive, and as the employer who startled the industrial world by establishing a $5-a-day minimum wage scale at a time when average compensation in automotive plants was $2.34 a day.

Mr. Ford was ridiculed in 1914 for has $5-a-day minimum wage almost as much as he was in 1892 for believing a self-propelled vehicle could be popularized.

"There is something sacred about wages," Mr. Ford held. "They represent homes and families and domestic destinies. People ought to tread very carefully when approaching wages. On the cost sheet wages are mere figures; out in the world wages are bread boxes and coal bins; babies' cradles and children's education—family comfort and contentment.

"Even though they are the highest in the world, American wages are not nearly as high now (1936) as they are going to be when this country really gets started. The only threat I see to higher wages in this country is from threatened political and financial control."

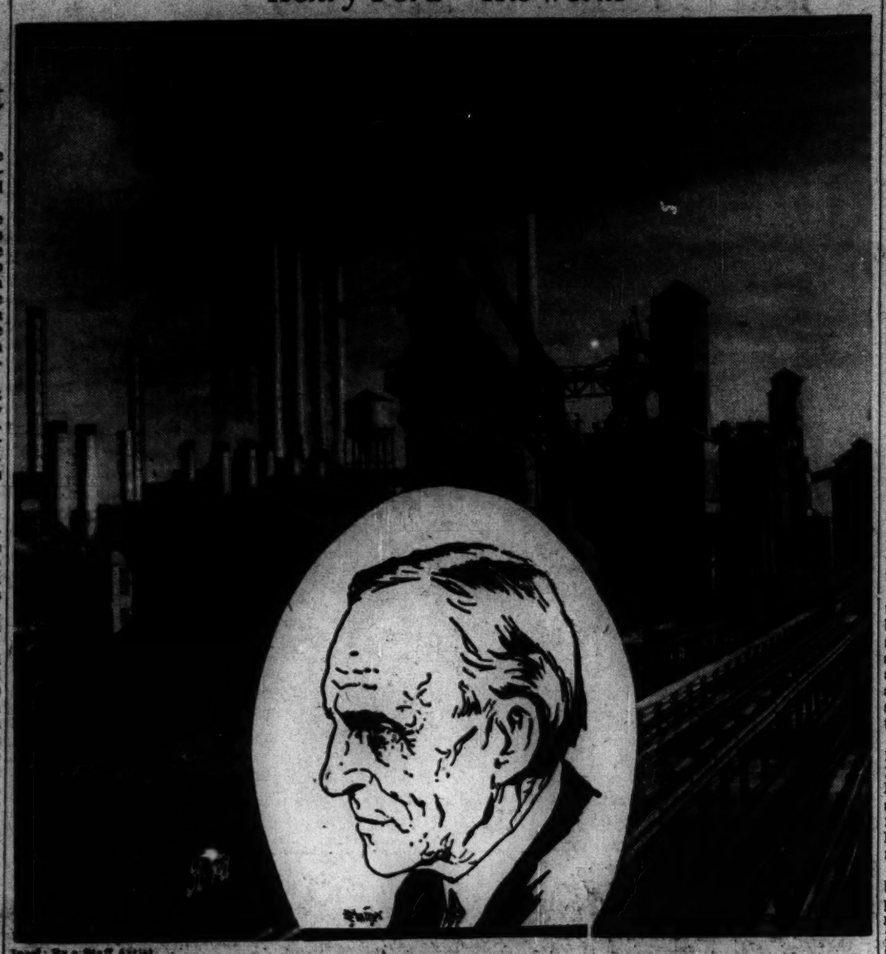
Correcting Wrong Impressions

The story of the career of Henry Ford is one of the most romantic in history, but it has been embellished in the popular thought with many things that are more fanciful than accurate. Contrary to one generally accepted misconception, Mr. Ford was not the son of poor parents. His father was an Irish immigrant who became a justice of the peace and sufficiently well-to-do to be able to offer his son a farm as a wedding present.

Another erroneous impression concerns Mr. Ford's early schooling. He received the education of an average farm youth, finishing the course before seeking work in a Detroit machine shop. Subsequently he became chief engineer of the Edison Illuminating Company in Detroit.

It has been said the late Senator James Couzens, an early associate of Mr. Ford, played a large part in the successful development of the Ford Motor Company. Senator Couzens did have much to do with the financial affairs of the company and for a time drew as large a salary from it as did Mr. Ford himself. No one has challenged the fact, however, that the company was founded and progressed upon the Ford mechanical genius.

Henry Ford—His Works



Inset: By a Staff Artist

Army and Navy Union Urged For Economy, Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—To promote economy and peace, Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, proposes the consolidation of the War and Navy Departments into a single department of national defense.

Mr. Libby has put his suggestion up to Senator Harry F. Byrd, chairman of the special Senate committee studying the reorganization of government agencies. Such a merger, he pointed out, was urged many times by a former Speaker of the House, Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee.

Expressing alarm at the "rapidly mounting war expenditures of our Government," Mr. Libby attributed them in part to the "rivalry between our two defense departments."

"That rivalry," he predicted, "would disappear at once if they were unified under one administration."

Great savings in the administration of the two departments could be made by preventing duplication and overlapping of functions, by stopping the practice of having army and navy flying fields side by side and by doing away with duplicate supply stations in the same cities, the peace advocate held.

He cited France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Roumania, Yugoslavia and Turkey as nations that have unified their fighting forces in this manner. England, he pointed out, has a co-ordinator of defense.

A department of national defense, by presenting a clear and integrated picture of our defense system, would make possible a reduction and limitation of army and navy functions and appropriations for defensive purposes only," Mr. Libby said. "That would square with the often-expressed desire of the American people for a national defense system limited to protection of this country against invasion."

Election Costs Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7—Expenses of the major political parties in Philadelphia for the 1936 presidential campaign aggregate approximately $650,000, according to reports filed with the clerk of the Quarter Sessions Court and the State Elections Bureau, Dec. 3. Republicans spent over $400,000 and Democrats about $250,000.

Veto Delays Memorial Plans For Author of School Readers; Early Ohio Teacher Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Ohio—Plans for a memorial to Dr. William Holmes McGuffey, author of the famous eclectic readers and professor at Miami University from 1826 to 1836, are delayed by Gov. Martin L. Davey's veto of $5000 recently appropriated by the Legislature.

McGuffey, a young man 26 years old, rode into Oxford with his brother Alexander, in 1826 to become professor of languages at an annual salary of $600. His saddlebags, it is said, contained copies of the classics and a Bible from which he could quote whole books. He journeyed from Paris, Ky., where, before graduation from Washington University, he had taught in a private school.

A Type

A man of medium stature and compact figure, McGuffey was somewhat of an oddity in the quiet village of Oxford. There was a time when he wore knee breeches with black silk stockings; and as he walked from the south campus gate to class or chapel, students saw him attired in a suit of black bombazine, a clerical white cambric cravat, and a silk stove-pipe hat. He usually carried a cane, and on Sundays he wore a black broadcloth frock coat.

Once in class, however, students forgot his oddities. Class periods then were 90 minutes in length. During the first half hour McGuffey examined the class on his previous lecture and assignment. Then he took up the current lesson, lecturing clearly. After assigning the reading for the next day, remembers one of his students, he would straighten himself up, back to the blackboard, place his hand on the desk and ask the class to question him on any subject previously discussed. This continued until the end of the hour.

House Built

McGuffey's career here was both romantic and troublesome. On April 3, 1827, the young Professor married Harriet Spining, daughter of a Dayton (Ohio) judge. A year later the McGuffey house was built on Spring Street where he wrote his first four readers. This square, two-story, white house is still used by a member of the faculty. In 1829 McGuffey was ordained in the old Presbyterian Church in Oxford. It is estimated that he preached 3000 sermons in the course of his public career.

His academic colleagues were not entirely friendly, considering him a trouble-maker. He was accused of being harsh, laconic and denunciatory and of deliberately stirring up student opposition to the administration. In 1836 the Board of Trustees accepted his resignation.

McGuffey soon accepted the presidency of Cincinnati College, where he remained three years, when he was invited to serve as president of Ohio University, Athens, at a salary of $1500. By that time his readers had reached their sixteenth edition.

In 1843 McGuffey returned to Cincinnati to teach at Woodward College; and two years later he accepted a professorship at the University of Virginia, where he remained until he passed on, May 4, 1873.

Not all of McGuffey's time at Miami was devoted to the classroom. Fond of gardening and of trees, the Professor labored among his flowers and shrubs. A huge elm, said to be planted by him, and known for years as the "McGuffey Tree," was only recently removed from the Miami campus.

Unemployment Set by Berry As Council Keynote

(Continued from Page 1)

of the council, opposition to its emphasis on labor representation and high wages, and antagonism to the old NRA social objectives represented by the Berry group are believed to account partly for this virtual boycott.

On the other hand, spokesmen of retailers, of unionists and of government officials will be present.

"The objective of this meeting," explained the latest Berry statement, "will be to formulate a legislative program which eventually will be laid before President Roosevelt and Congress.

Leaders to Be Present

Among acceptances so far received for sessions Thursday and Friday are: James Bruce, National Dairy Products Corporation; Edward A. Filene and Louis L. Kirstein, William Filene Sons Co.; J. H. Van Alstyne, Otis Elevator Co., M. H. Aylesworth, Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation; Albert E. Sawyer, Dennison Manufacturing Co.; Henry H. Heimann, National Association of Credit Men; Oswald W. Knauth, Associated Dry Goods Corporation.

Col. C. O. Sherrill, Retail Federation; Charles J. Brand, National Fertilizer Association; John D. Clark, Florida Fruit Growers; Pearl W. Covey, Retail Fuel Institute; Robert P. Martin, National Industrial Conference Board; G. H. Reiter, Cement Institute; C. Clinton James, United States Building & Loan League; Colston E. Warne, Consumers Union of United States.

Among national trade groups will be: National Lumber Manufacturers Association; Associated General Contractors; American Road Builders Association; Construction League of the United States; American Institute of Architects; American Arbitration Association; National Association of Ice Industry; United States Potters Association; National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association; National Retail Coal Merchants Association; National Paper Trade Association.

WPA Seamstresses See Children And Have Sunday Feast

PLEASANTVILLE, N. J., Dec. 7 (AP)—Appetizing platters of ham and cabbage and a mass visit from their children kept high yesterday the spirits of the embattled WPA seamstresses holding the captured city council chamber.

The children, making the visit a holiday, romped over the benches and played on the floor of the chamber, which their mothers plan to hold, unless the city council restores an abandoned WPA sewing project. The council is supposed to meet there tomorrow night, but whether it will is problematical.

George Dix, city Democratic leader and Atlantic county supervisor of the WPA, declared that he was "not in favor of this mob rule." He said he had discussed the matter with George Swintonn, regional WPA director, who pointed out that the city need not pay out the project money in a lump sum, but could pay on a monthly basis. If a payment failed to come through, the work would be stopped, he said.

New Zealand's Premier Would Avoid Election

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Dec. 7 (AP)—Prime Minister M. J. Savage said today that the empire crisis over King Edward's romance with Mrs. Simpson was "less difficult."

The Prime Minister made the statement as he left a hurriedly called meeting of his ministers.

Mr. Savage said that in his opinion a general election over the crisis was unthinkable, either in England or in the Dominions.

"Such a position," New Zealand's Prime Minister said, "would be farcical and nothing better than political confusion. Let us hope the throne will never become a shuttlecock in a political fight."

The Government of New Zealand has endorsed Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin in his opposition to the King's marriage to Mrs. Simpson.

Public opinion is sharply divided, although there are many who express either reluctance or wholehearted approval of the Government's position.

WPA Women's Siege Shuts Alleged Gambling Houses

PLEASANTVILLE, N. J., Dec. 7 (AP)—State and county officers intervened in the battle of Pleasantville, where 88 women have been holding the city council chamber and refusing to retreat unless their employment in a WPA sewing project is restored. County detectives locked up three establishments where the women charged gambling was permitted. But the WPA workers claimed no victory, saying they had picketed the buildings in an attempt to force the city into appropriating money for materials so that sewing might be resumed.

The State Department of Health sent Inspector D. A. Dance to determine whether the continued presence of the women in City Hall created a menace. He conferred with Dr. Robert Grier, chairman of the local Board of Health, but did not announce a decision.

Tiniest Electric System At Rockefeller Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—The world's smallest electric power system, complete with miniature hydro-electric plant, transmission system, railroad system and machine shops, went into active operation today at the New York Museum of Science and Industry in the RCA Building, Rockefeller Center.

The power system forms a novel exhibit displaying in detail how electricity is generated in a hydro-electric plant, carried across wires to a transmission sub-station and from there routed along more wires to a small railroad sub-station providing power for operation of the miniature railroad. The flow of power then proceeds to still another sub-station from whence it is shunted to supply a miniature machine shop and an electroplating plant.

The exhibit was prepared by the Power Authority of the State of New York to translate the highly technical subject of electrical power generation and transmission into terms understandable to the layman. To further this purpose, brief lectures will be given several times daily explaining the subject of electrical power.

GUESTS TAKE ROOT

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Daily Luncheon, 12 to 2, 50c and 60c
Evening Dinners, 6 to 8, $1.00 and $1.50
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No beer or other intoxicating drinks sold

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STERLING CANDLESTICKS, $5. to $60.
TABLE LAMPS, $6.50 to $35.
SPORT PRINTS, $7.50 to $50.

Ask or write for a copy of our new GIFT BOOK

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It's overflowing with gifts of all sorts, for everyone you have in mind. Gifts for every type, for every age, for every personality . . . all Outlet Priced.

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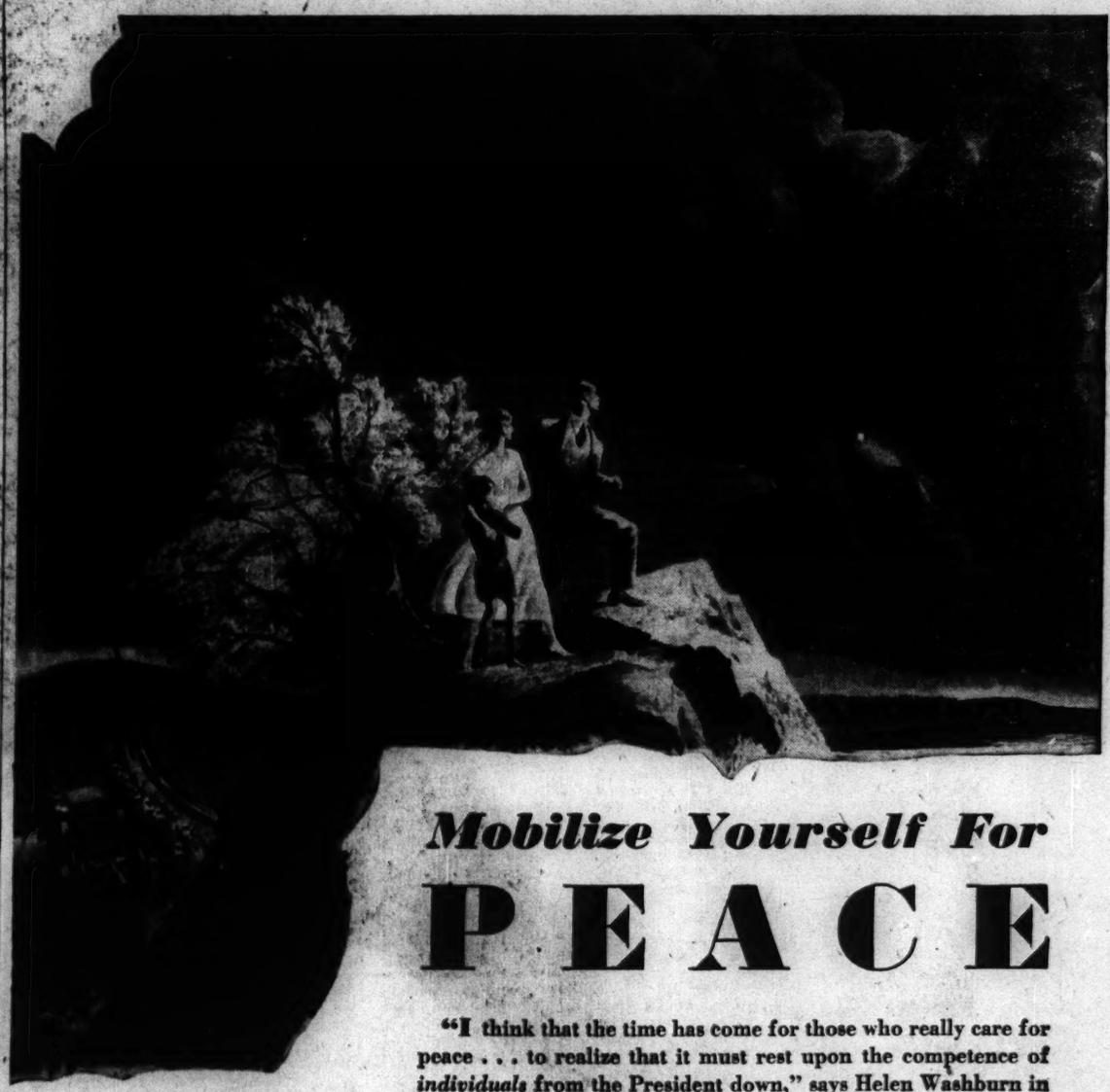

Mobilize Yourself For

PEACE

"I think that the time has come for those who really care for peace . . . to realize that it must rest upon the competence of *individuals* from the President down," says Helen Washburn in her stirring article in the December Delineator, "The Betrayal of Peace."

War is sheer economic futility, even if you win. War has grown too horrible for men to face.

Now is the time to mobilize yourself for peace. Then in a time of international crisis an emotionally competent citizenry can — individually — call the game of war — even in the face of war hysteria.

Read "The Betrayal of Peace." Remember it. Repeat it to your neighbor. Act on it.

ALSO IN THE DECEMBER DELINEATOR

A Split Second of Christmas
A Guide to Christmas Shopping
Christmas Candy
Holiday Buffet
Marmalades

DELINEATOR

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The Home Forum

November Gale

IT HAD been a gray, still day of heavy skies, but during the night which followed the wind rose. We heard it shearing by the thatch; and from the end of the garden came the sound of the straining trees, bending before the push of the wind, and then released, flying back to champ and shiver in the moment's quiet. The bucket of the well began to clank from the darkness. In the small hours the wind increased and, like surf, broke into the chimney where it boomed and roared. The house, which had been so still an hour or two before, was suddenly alive with chittering door-hinges and windows straining at their hasps.

When we awoke and went out, yesterday's cool gray skies were swept away and the sun rollicked in an ocean of boisterous blue. It was blowing harder than ever. The children, in bright winter woolies, struggled, laughing, into it on their way to school. The postman on his bicycle came reeling through the village street before the gale, coat-collar up, hands red. The spinning wheels of his machine bore him through a russet race of leaves. The black cat from the post office was in pursuit of them, twisting about the road in transports of bewildered bliss. The big red setter from the vicarage looked on disdainfully, rufous fur blown into a ruff about his head. In a cottage garden beyond, the wife of our local builder, her mouth bristling with wooden pegs, was struggling to secure her washing upon the madly kicking line.

IT WAS A blue and beautiful day up among the fields. Here the wind possessed an open, unresisting world, a high shaven crown of land where it could howl to its heart's content from the vacant sky. The hips shone round and red along the leafless hedgeways, and the wind tore through them as though through the bars of a cage. The plough, sketching its long furrows through the grave brown soil, moved with a strange sluggishness beneath the hurricane. The manes of the laboring horses flew out like those of battle-chargers, and yet they labored slow beneath the wind. Gulls, hurling their thin cries to the tempest, fought their way after the wallowing share, a hungry whirl of bright white against that hard blue sky.

THERE WERE OTHER birds doing battle with the day: the feeding finches which sought their forage upon whirring wings, striving foot by foot upon their way, easing their efforts to be thrown back into the unresisting void behind. Thrushes and fieldfares were about, too, some dipping along the hedgetops, others giving way as though in a reasonless ecstasy of speed, heedless of ground to be regained, swooping like meteors straight before the gale, on, on, on. A great black cloud of starlings left the elms by Ten Acre as we passed. There were, perhaps, ten thousand birds whose racing wings were a storm unto themselves, ten thousand birds which darkened the sun as they whirled across its face and rolled their great black shadow about the fields. Indescribable the evolutions they performed—like a single gigantic wheel they rotated about their center, spiraled sunward, split, rushed as though a waterfall beneath the tree-tops, appeared again to the gigantic whisper of their wings, struggled stubbornly for a few moments into the teeth of the wind, and then, falling back, reeled at speed unthinkable across a dozen fields in, it seemed, as many seconds.

THE COPPICE ROARED with wind as we went through. But three days before this clump of trees had burned with color upon the mellow hillside. Now the fuel was spent, scattered with this boisterous onslaught. Last leaves clung yet to their tossing tethers, but all the rest had ridden away, hissing and hustling to the lanes and fields. A week ago the big maple had dropped its foliage softly, let fall that royal color drop by drop until it lay like a pool of ruby about its feet. It had been a gracious and a lovely sight. But now it stood up bare, leaning to the east, and the color at its feet was gone. It was, that day, as though some mighty palette knife had scraped across the world, leaving the canvas bare.

The wind still blew that night. Until we slept we heard the dry leaves flurrying past the window, listened to that tireless, tiring surf in the chimney. But in the morning, when we awoke, the day was still and gray, and the tired trees held up their empty arms as though in thanks for delivery.

C. G. G.

By Courtesy of the Cleveland (Ohio) Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TERRA COTTA PEACOCK: *A Chinese Relief Belonging to the Han Dynasty*

ONE of the delights in exploring the arts is to come across, quite unexpectedly, such a charming little fragment as this clay relief which is in the Cleveland Museum. Artistry, we find, is not reserved for formidable works; the imaginative craftsman can impart vitality to the smallest and, apparently, the most trifling image. This terra cotta is about seven inches by five.

It is a strutting peacock, made in the Han Dynasty sometime between 206 B. C. and 220 A. D. Such figures were used for decorations upon walls of tombs. So far as is known today, they had no particular significance, although it is possible they may have been intended as pictorial substitutes of livestock. Both wild and domestic animals were reproduced in this fashion.

As a rule, they were stamped from an impression, resembling a seal, and the same mold was used for repeated impressions. These Han reliefs are notable for the particular style in treatment of these animal motives, and for the representation of the forms with a boundless, forceful vitality. The craftsmen of the Han Dynasty gave full play to a fresh, free imagination; and, while they held to the demands of a recognizable likeness; they invested the little portraits with a rhythmic swing and fluent pattern, so that it was spirited and ebullient. Such sculptural treatment is linear, and in its nature, the material, clay, lends itself to fluid and intuitive handling. The harder, plastic materials restrain the hand of the craftsman and serve better the less tempestuous temperament.

DOROTHY ABLOW

To an Arabian Lute

THIS lute was cradled once in loving hands
That plucked from off its strings a melody
Strident as storm that sweeps an inland sea,
As plaintive as the wind on desert sands.
It has been silent now in many lands
For it were sacrilege that it should be
Tortured by idle fingers artlessly—
Its voice called forth to answer strange commands.

Some time it may go back to whence it came.
But where will be its master in that day?
And will that far oasis look the same,
And can there be the mood again to play?
O dark musician of forgotten name,
Sadly I put your quiet lute away!

VELMA HITCHCOCK

The Flavor of Birch in Her Books

SARAH JEWETT, drawing pictures of what she knew, discovered that people in California and Virginia were doing a similar thing, and that their efforts were springing at once into widespread popularity. America seemed with the expansion of its lands to be suddenly aware of its sectional differences, and eager to taste the distinctive flavor of each. The protecting fences might all be broken down by the onrushing crowd, but before their feet had trampled every region to a level of standardization a few writers caught the essence of the old provincial charm.

Miss Jewett thus found her niche virtually carved for her. All she had to do was to step gracefully into it. Boston certainly raised no question about considering her a fully arrived celebrity after the appearance of "Deephaven," for she was among the distinguished guests to Oliver Wendell Holmes' seventieth birthday party. And fortunately the impression did not stop with Boston. John Burroughs, who had already produced his appreciation of Walt Whitman and followed it with "Wake-Robin" and others in his long series of nature studies, had met her at that party and wrote to her a few years later:

"My Dear Miss Jewett: I was glad to see your signature at the end of a letter expressing appreciation of my books. I know you are a genuine country woman, and when you take a bite of a book that treats of country things, you know quick enough whether the flavor be true or false. I remember your face at the Holmes Breakfast, where I saw so many faces that I have forgotten. . . . I remember also your first sketches in the 'Atlantic' and the clear human impression which they made upon me—an impression which your later works deepen and fill out. I should not have allowed you to get ahead of me in the matter of thanks: my thanks are due to you also, and my good wishes for the future are from the heart. Now I know you are from Maine I can taste the flavor of birch in your books. May the birches be kind to you."

That was the real thing. The country woman, no matter how fully Boston took her to its heart, never wanted to be anything else. Her stories caught the flavor not only of the birches, but of the salt marshes, the roadside chicory and Queen Anne's lace. But there was nothing untutored about her. She might tell Horace Scudder that she had never studied in her life, but the books that lined the mellow shelves of her library had bestowed upon her a culture as rich and spacious as her house itself. . . .

Her enthusiasms were finely catholic. She loved the seventeenth century, and read Donne and Vaughn and Sir Thomas Browne with the greatest delight. She had an affection for Dr. Johnson, and once wrote a poem about Emerson. Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast" called out her repeated admiration, and she said it seemed as much a classic as anything America had to give. She saw one day a set of Voltaire included in an auction, and was tempted to bid, but didn't quite dare propose to her mother the bringing in of ninety-seven new volumes at one fell swoop. She declared to Mrs. Fields that there was no more charming book in the world than Dorothy Wordsworth's "Tour in Scotland," and added, "It is just our book, and the way we enjoy things, isn't it, when we are feeling it out of doors!"—FRANCIS OTTO MATTHIESSEN, in "Sarah Orne Jewett," (Boston: Houghton Mifflin).

London River

SWIRLING wisps of fog on the river
And a drizzle of rain in the air,
Wet pavement catching the shimmer
Of the Embankment's ghostly glare;
Fog-muffled a tugboat's siren hoots
With a long drawn plaintive cry,
A Bobby strolls by with squelching boots
And a barge string glides slowly by;
As sonorous the notes of Big Ben spell
The midnight hour and the old day's knell

C. W. E. M.

A Visit to St. Kilda

THROUGH the port-hole there appeared a blotch of green as the steamer slowed down opposite St. Kilda. Everyone rushed up on deck to get a wider view of this outermost isle of the Hebrides. For a moment we could only stand still in the calm autumn morning and marvel at the difference between the mental picture we had formed and the reality. Where were the long broken contours, the jagged rocks and the lashing waves associated with this lonely Atlantic-bound island? We lay in a sunlit bay of smooth water and, in horseshoe formation around us, were grouped the hills which comprised the miniature archipelago of St. Kilda, or Hirta, as it is known in Gaelic. Great barren heights, they were lightly filmed over with green; those on the left, Dune, Soa, and Boreray, being separated by narrow channels from Conachair, the largest, and only inhabited island of the group.

On slightly sloping ground near the shore stood a crescent of tiny houses, built of stone and turf; near them were the church, the schoolhouse and manse. Only the latter showed any signs of recent occupation. Since the voluntary evacuation of the islanders a few years ago, this house has been retained by the proprietor of St. Kilda as a dwelling for his warden during the three months of summer while observation is kept upon the wild life of the island. St. Kilda is now a bird sanctuary; and, though there was no sign of them on the leeward side of the island, we were told that on the precipitous cliff-faces of the other side, fulmer petrels, gannets, gulls, puffins, and almost every other imaginable species of sea bird nested in such vast numbers that when they are startled and fly up "they would take the sky from ye."

Here and there about the hillsides, even on the summit of giant Conachair, were small cairn-like erections, built of stone and turf. These were shelters for sheep, or for storing peats to dry before bringing them down to the houses. The roadway, or "street," along which the cottages were grouped was roughly flagged with large stones; and, as we trod the rugged path and peeped in at vacant door and window, we could vividly picture that momentous day when the lookout reported the approach of the vessel which was to bear the people to new surroundings. We could imagine the excitement of gathering treasured household goods together, the rounding up of livestock, and the final assembling of the islanders at the tiny ship, the women in "mutches" (white, frilled caps), and tartan shawls, and crimson headscarves, the men in rough tweeds woven from the wool of St. Kilda's sheep.

One of the most important items in their baggage were spinning-wheels; others were stone querns for grinding out meal and wooden *kirns* for cheese-making. Crusies, little boat-shaped receptacles of iron, containing oil, wherein a wick might be floated and lit, were also included, though modern lamps had superseded them in the island houses.

Here, for the last time, rents in the form of fulmer-oil and feathers had been collected for the proprietor, and the island, occupied since the second century, was left tenantless.

E. F.

Mickey Mouse At Home

MICKEY MOUSE is, as everyone knows, a good mouse. By that I do not mean that he is particularly saintly, or that he is a prig; but simply that he stands for what is good in life rather than for what is bad. In a complex world in which human nature has gone sadly astray and in which greed, envy, and animosity seem to predominate, he serves as a cheerful reminder that the simple, good things of life still do exist. His infectious laugh, his perky good-humour, his quaint humility, and his steadfast ability to "take it on the chin" make him a perfect antidote to the . . . self-opinionated bores, and the economic depressions of this world.

It is curious that it should have fallen to the lot of an animated cartoon mouse to fulfil this role. Yet the fact that he succeeds in doing so is probably the main cause of his popularity. He is a modern David gone out to fight the Goliath of oppression and depression, and the world cheers on its champion. He is America's ambassador of goodwill, roaming the world at large and speaking a language that all can understand. . . .

Private profit in the Disney Studio is held to be the enemy of progress; so that whilst the studio staff receive high wages, nobody, least of all Disney himself, draws an income that can be called high by Hollywood standards.

Moreover, although the studio has attracted a brilliant staff of artists, musicians, and others, nobody tries to push his own personality forward. All are content to work behind Disney, both because they respect his leadership and ability, and also because they realise that to attach a sense of human personality to a cartoon would be to destroy much of its attraction.—SIR ANTHONY JENKINSON, in "America Came My Way." (London: Barker.)

ΚΑΘΑΡΙΖΟΝ ΠΥΡ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσίευται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Εἰς τὸ "Πρόοδος Ἀποδημητοῦ" τοῦ Bunyan ὁ "Κος Ἀνδρεῖος-διὰ-τὴν ἀλήθειαν," ὁ ὁποῖος εἶχε φθάσει εἰς κάποιο σημεῖον τῆς προόδου του, λέγει, "Μολονότι μὲ μεγάλην δυσκολίαν ἔφθασα ἐνταῦθα ἐν τούτοις τώρα δὲν μετανοῶ διὰ τὰ ὅσα ὑπέστην διὰ νὰ φθάσω ὅπου εἶμαι."

Εἷς τὸ αὐτὸ συμπέρασμα πολλοὶ φθάνουν ὅσοι ἐμόχθησαν ἐπὶ μακρὸν καὶ εἰλικρινῶς διὰ κάποιον σκοπὸν καλωσύνης τὸν ὁποῖον ἐπεδίωκαν, καὶ οἱ ὁποῖοι, ἔχοντες προοδεύσει κάπως, καταντοῦν ὅτι οἱ ἀγῶνες των ἤξιζαν τὸν κόπον. Ἄλλοι ὅμως, οἱ ὁποῖοι νομίζουν ὅτι ἀπέτυχον, καὶ οἱ ὁποῖοι φαίνεται νὰ ἔχουν παρακωλυθῆ ἀπὸ πλεῖστα ὅσα ἐμπόδια εἰς τὰς προσπαθείας των νὰ κάμουν τὸ καλόν, διερωτῶνται: Διατί εἶναι πάντοτε τόσον δύσκολον; Διατί νὰ ἔχω τόσα προβλήματα; Εἶναι ἡ ὁδὸς τῆς δικαιοσύνης ἀνηφορικὴ καθ' ὅλον της τὸ μῆκος;

Ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς διεκήρυξε (κατὰ Ματθαῖον 7:14): "Στενὴ εἶναι ἡ πύλη καὶ τεθλιμμένη ἡ ὁδὸς ἡ ἀπάγουσα εἰς τὴν ζωήν, καὶ ὀλίγοι εἰσὶν οἱ εὑρίσκοντες αὐτήν." Τοῦτο ἔχει γενικῶς πιστευθῆ νὰ σημαίνῃ ὅτι ἡ ὁδὸς τῆς ζωῆς τὴν ὁποίαν ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς ἐδίδαξε καὶ ἔζησε, εἶναι τραχεῖα καὶ δύσκολος, καὶ ὅτι εἰς τὸ ὄρος τοῦ ὁράματος φθάνει κανεὶς μόνον διὰ τῶν παθημάτων. Ἀλλὰ ὁ Ψαλμῳδὸς διεκήρυξε, "Πληρώσεις με εὐφροσύνης μετὰ τοῦ προσώπου σου, τερπνότητες ἐν τῇ δεξιᾷ σου εἰς τέλος." Ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς ἀπέδειξε τοῦτο ὡς ἀληθές, καὶ ἤξευρεν ὅτι πάντες δύνανται νὰ εὕρουν τὴν ἀληθῆ αὐτὴν ὁδὸν πρὸς τὴν εὐτυχίαν καὶ νὰ κατανοήσουν ὅτι τὸ "πληρώσεις με εὐφροσύνης" ἀναφέρεται εἰς τὴν εὐθεῖαν καὶ τεθλιμμένην ὁδὸν τῆς Ἀληθείας.

Εἰς πολλοὺς τὸ πρόβλημα τῶν παθημάτων φαίνεται αἰνιγματικὸν καὶ συγχεχυμένον, αὐτὴ δὲ ἡ σύγχυσις προέρχεται ἀπὸ μίαν ἐσφαλμένην περὶ Θεοῦ ἀντίληψιν. Ὅταν λανθασμένως πιστεύεται ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς στέλνει ἀμφότερα κακὸν καὶ καλὸν εἰς τὰ τέκνα Του, καὶ ὅτι τὰ καταδικάζει νὰ πάσχουν, εἶναι δύσκολον νὰ ἐννοήσῃ τις πῶς, ἢ καὶ ἂν θὰ ἔπρεπε καθόλου νὰ νικηθοῦν τὰ παθήματα. Ἠθρῴθη ὅμως γόνυς τοῦ Θεοῦ ἀποκαθιστᾶ τὴν ἐμπιστοσύνην εἰς Αὐτόν, καὶ ἐξηγεῖ τὸ πρόβλημα τῶν παθημάτων καὶ τὸν τρόπον τῆς λύσεώς του. Εἰς τὸ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" ("Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν σ. 391) ἡ Mary Baker Eddy γράφει: "Εἶναι πλάνη νὰ πάσχῃς δι' ἄλλο τι εἰμὴ ἕνεκεν τῶν ἰδίων σου ἁμαρτιῶν. Ὁ Χριστὸς, ἡ Ἀλήθεια, θὰ καταστρέψῃ πᾶν ἄλλο ὑποθετικὸν πάθημα, τὸ δὲ πραγματικῶς πάσχειν διὰ τὰς ἰδίας σου ἁμαρτίας θὰ παύσῃ καθ' ἣν ἀναλογίαν παύσῃ ἡ ἁμαρτία."

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἀποκαλύπτει τὸν Θεὸν ὡς ἄπειρον Ἀγάπην, ἀμετάβλητον Ἀρχήν, πάντοτε-παροῦσαν Ζωήν, Ἀλήθειαν, Νοῦν. Ὁ Θεὸς δὲν εἶναι ὁ δημιουργὸς τοῦ κακοῦ, καὶ δὲν δύναται νὰ χρησιμοποιῇ τὸ κακὸν ὡς ὄργανον δι' οἱονδήποτε σκοπόν. Ὅταν ἡ ἀληθὴς μας πνευματικὴ νόησις τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, εἰκόνος καὶ ὁμοιώσεώς Του, γίνῃ σαφεστέρα προχωροῦμεν εἰς ἀνωτέραν βαθμίδα, καὶ ἐξετάζομεν τὰς σκέψεις μας, τὰς τάσεις μας, καὶ τοὺς σκοπούς μας πλέον ἐπισταμένως. Τότε εὑρίσκομεν ὅτι εἶναι ἀνάγκη νὰ ἀπορρίψωμεν πολλὰ τὰ ὁποῖα ἄλλοτε μᾶς ἐφαίνοντο σημαντικὰ καὶ πολύτιμα. Ἡ συνετὴ αὕτη πορεία τοῦ νὰ συμμορφούμεθα πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν, τὴν θείαν Ἀρχήν, καὶ νὰ ὑπακούωμεν Αὐτὸν ὡς Ἀγάπην, δὲν εἶναι ἀνάγκη νὰ εἶναι πλήρης παθημάτων δοθέντος ὅτι εἰμεθα ἀρκετὰ ταπεινόφρονες ὥστε νὰ δεχθῶμεν μὲ ἀγάπην τὴν ὁδηγίαν τῆς Ἀληθείας. Ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἐπίσης λέγει (αὐτόθι σ. 240), "Ἐνθυμεῖσθε ὅτι ἡ ἀνθρωπότης προτεινόνωρίτερα ἢ ἀργότερα, εἴτε διὰ τῶν παθημάτων εἴτε διὰ τῆς Ἐπιστήμης, νὰ πεισθῇ περὶ τῆς πλάνης ἡ ὁποία πρόκειται νὰ νικηθῇ."

Τί ἐκλέγομεν, παθήματα ἢ Ἐπιστήμην; Δοκιμαζόμεθα πάντες κατὰ διαφόρους τρόπους. Ὅ,τι φαίνεται μέγα πρόβλημα διὰ τὸν ἕνα δυνατὸν νὰ φαίνεται πολὺ ἁπλοῦν διὰ τὸν ἄλλον. Ὁποιονδήποτε ὅμως καὶ ἂν εἶναι τὸ πρόβλημα, ἡ ὀρθὴ νόησις τοῦ Θεοῦ θὰ μᾶς κάμῃ ἱκανοὺς νὰ τὸ λύσωμεν, καὶ λύοντες τοῦτο διὰ πνευματικῶν μέσων, προχωροῦμεν ταυτοχρόνως κατὰ ἓν βῆμα εἰς τὴν πνευματικήν μας πρόοδον.

Ὁ Ἀπόστολος Παῦλος ἐξέφρασεν μίαν πνευματικὴν ἀλήθειαν ὅταν εἶπε, "τοῖς ἀγαπῶσι τὸν Θεὸν πάντα συνεργεῖ εἰς ἀγαθόν." Εἷς ἐκ τῶν λόγων δι' οὓς δὲν ἐλάβομεν πεῖραν τῆς λειτουργίας τοῦ νόμου τούτου δυνατὸν νὰ εἶναι ὅτι δὲν ἔχομεν ἐκπληρώσει τὸν ὅρον—δηλαθὴ νὰ ἀγαπῶμεν τὸν Θεόν. "Ὅταν περνῶμεν ἀπὸ δοκιμασίας καὶ θλίψεις, εἶναι ἐπιβοηθητικὸν νὰ ἐξετάζωμεν ἑαυτοὺς νοερῶς διὰ νὰ ἴδωμεν κατὰ πόσον τηροῦμεν τὸν ὅρον τοῦτον. Μανθάνομεν νὰ ἀγαπῶμεν περισσότερον—νὰ συγχωροῦμεν περισσότερον—ἀκόμη καὶ "ἕως ἑβδομηκοντάκις ἑπτά;" Ἀναγνωρίζομεν ὅτι σκέψεις φόβου, ἀνυπομονησίας, ἀδημονίας, στενοχωρίας, ἰσχυρογνωμοσύνης, δὲν ἔχουν θέσιν εἰς ἐκεῖνον ὅστις ἀγαπᾷ καὶ ὑπακούει τὸν Θεὸν, τὸ καλόν;

Αἱ διδασκαλίαι τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης μᾶς δίδουν μίαν νόησιν τοῦ Θεοῦ ἡ ὁποία μᾶς κάμνει ἱκανοὺς νὰ λύωμεν πᾶν πρόβλημα. Ὑπάρχει διέξοδος ἀπὸ πᾶσαν τυχὸν παρουσιασθησομένην δυσκολίαν. Ἡ ἰσχυρογνωμοσύνη, τὸ πεῖσμα, ἡ ὑλικότης ἀνθίστανται εἰς τὴν Ἀλήθειαν· ἐφ' ὅσον ὅμως μανθάνομεν νὰ ἐννοοῦμεν τί πράγματι εἶναι ὁ ἄνθρωπος, οἱ ἀγῶνες μας ἐλαττοῦνται, καὶ αἱ ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ δοθεῖσαι εἰς ἡμᾶς ὑγεία καὶ ἁρμονία εἶναι καταφανέστεραι. Εἰς τὸ Science and Health ("Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία σ. 151) ἀναγινώσκομεν: "Πᾶν ὅ,τι πράγματι ὑπάρχει εἶναι ὁ θεῖος Νοῦς καὶ ἡ ἰδέα του, εἰς αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν Νοῦν ὁλόκληρος ἡ ὕπαρξις εὑρίσκεται ἁρμονικὴ καὶ αἰωνία. Ἡ εὐθεῖα καὶ τεθλιμμένη ὁδὸς εἶναι νὰ ἴδωμεν καὶ ἀναγνωρίσωμεν τὴν ἀληθειαν ταύτην, νὰ ἀποκύψωμεν εἰς τὴν δύναμιν ταύτην, καὶ νὰ ἀκολουθήσωμεν τὰς ὁδηγίας τῆς ἀληθείας."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ("The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Cleansing Fires

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN BUNYAN'S "Pilgrim's Progress," "Mr. Valiant-for-truth," who had reached a certain point in his progress, says, "Though with great difficulty I am got hither yet now I do not repent me of all the trouble I have been at to arrive where I am."

This same conclusion is often reached by those who have labored long and earnestly for some goal of goodness which they have sought, and who, having made some progress, realize that their struggles have been worth-while. But others, who seem to themselves to have failed, and who appear to have been hindered by many obstacles in their efforts at well-doing, ask themselves: Why is it always so hard? Why do I have so many problems? Is the way of righteousness an uphill road all the way?

Christ Jesus declared (Matthew 7:14), "Strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it." This has been generally believed to mean that the way of life which Christ Jesus taught and lived, is a hard and difficult one, and that the mount of vision is reached only through suffering. But the Psalmist declared, "In thy presence is fulness of joy; at thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore." Christ Jesus proved this to be true, and he knew that all can find this true way to happiness, and realize that there is "fulness of joy" in the straight and narrow way of Truth.

To many people the problem of suffering seems enigmatical and confusing, and this confusion arises from a false concept of God. When it is mistakenly believed that God sends both evil and good to His children, and that He sentences them to suffer, it is difficult to understand how or whether suffering should be overcome. But the right understanding of God restores confidence in Him, and explains the problem of suffering and the way to solve it. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 391) Mary Baker Eddy writes: "It is error to suffer for aught but your own sins. Christ, or Truth, will destroy all other supposed suffering, and real suffering for your own sins will cease in proportion as the sin ceases."

Christian Science reveals God as infinite Love, unchanging Principle, ever-present Life, Truth, Mind. God is not the author of evil, and cannot use evil as an instrument for any purpose whatever. When our true spiritual understanding of God and of man, His image and likeness, becomes clearer we gain a higher standard, and examine our thoughts, aims, and motives more closely. Then we find that we need to discard much that formerly seemed to us important and valuable. This intelligent process of conforming to God, divine Principle, and of obeying Him as Love, need not be one of suffering provided we are humble enough to accept lovingly the guidance of Truth. Mrs. Eddy also states (*ibid.*, p. 240), "Remember that mankind must sooner or later, either by suffering or by Science, be convinced of the error that is to be overcome."

Which are we choosing, suffering or Science? We are all tested in different ways. That which seems a big problem to one may seem very simple to another. But whatever the problem may be, the right understanding of God will enable us to solve it, and in solving it by spiritual means, we at the same time take a step forward in our spiritual progress.

The Apostle Paul stated a spiritual fact when he said, "All things work together for good to them that love God." One reason why this law has not operated in our experience may be that we have not fulfilled the requirement—that we love God. When we go through trials and tribulations, it is helpful mentally to examine ourselves to see whether we are meeting this requirement. Are we learning to love more—to forgive more—even unto "seventy times seven"? Do we recognize that thoughts of fear, impatience, anxiety, worry, self-will, have no place in one who loves and obeys God, good?

The teachings of Christian Science give us an understanding of God which enables us to solve every problem. There is a way out of every difficulty which may present itself. Self-will, stubbornness, materiality resist Truth; but as we learn to understand what man really is, our struggles diminish, and our God-given health and harmony are more apparent. In Science and Health (p. 151) we read: "All that really exists is the divine Mind and its idea, and in this Mind the entire being is found harmonious and eternal. The straight and narrow way is to see and acknowledge this fact, yield to this power, and follow the leadings of truth."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

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Hum of Industry Breaks Out Afresh In Amoskeag Plant

Manchester, N. H., Finding Itself on Threshold of a New Day

Many New Firms Take Over Mills

Hundreds of Workers Are Already Pouring Through Long-Closed Gates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 7—This, the largest city in New Hampshire, finds itself on the threshold of a new day, in complete contrast to the situation created only a year ago when the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, employing 10,000 of the city's 80,000 population, went out of business.

Through the gates of the mills, closed for more than a year, hundreds of workers now pass each day to employment in the new plants, which have leased the units from Amoskeag Industries, Inc., the locally owned company that acquired the physical assets of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company.

Increased to 5000

Within a month the number employed by these newcomers to Manchester will have been increased to 5000, if the present plans are carried out.

Approximately 2000 of these workers will be employed by the local unit of the Pacific Mills of Lawrence, which has already started machinery in its buildings. Nearly 600 more will find work in the plant of the Chicopee Manufacturing Company, a subsidiary of the supply firm of Johnson & Johnson. A small electrical supply manufacturer is already doing business in one of the buildings of the former textile firm. An automobile tire retreading firm has also moved in. A stove manufacturer is making plans to take over another unit, while a garment manufacturer is expected to sign a lease for a unit where ultimate employment would be given to 700 to 800 workers.

Shoe Industry

In another part of the city a new shoe manufacturing company is preparing a former independent textile plant for a shoe factory that will give work to several hundred shoe workers.

The local units of the International Shoe Company and those of the J. F. McElwain Shoe Company are giving employment to more workers and for more hours a week than for several years. When the Amoskeag went out of business, these shoe firms became the largest employers in the city.

Behind the story of industrial rejuvenation in Manchester is a gripping tale of community co-operation.

When Amoskeag shut its doors more than a year ago hardly a person in the city believed the industry that had grown hand in hand with the city for more than a century had closed its gates forever.

Co-operative Effort

As the savings of the mill workers gradually gave out and they were forced on relief rolls, the need for co-operative efforts to revive the city industrially was driven home to business leaders of the city.

A citizens committee was formed and played an important part in attempts to reorganize the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. The city was ready to reduce the company's taxes. Labor was prepared to take a reduction. And relief agencies were prepared to augment the income of those workers whose wages would not be sufficient to meet their absolute needs.

Then came the decision to liquidate the mills.

Put Heads Together

Manchester business leaders and bankers put their heads together and concluded it was up to them to see that the plant did not get into hands of interests that would be pleased to see the machinery junked to reduce competition.

To the tune of $5,000,000 these bankers and business men pooled their resources and with it acquired the physical assets of Amoskeag.

The hydro-electric plant was sold to the Public Service Company of New Hampshire, which is furnishing

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

'Common' Called 'Dad' of Ranges

By the Associated Press

Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 7

A 50-acre cow pasture in the heart of Boston—the famed Common—was described today by F. R. Carpenter, U. S. grazing director, as the "father" of the present controlled rangeland system embracing 142,000,000 western acres.

Mr. Carpenter traced the ancestry of the modern "commons," created two years ago by the Taylor Grazing Act, in an interview here on the eve of the second annual conference of rangeland advisers.

"The United States now possesses the greatest commons in the world," Mr. Carpenter said. "It dates back to the old Boston Common, founded in 1634, and the father of the controlled grazing movement in this country."

He explained Boston Common was set aside as a community pasture on which citizens could graze livestock for a nominal fee, a supervisor watered the stock and at night turned the animals into a neighboring cemetery.

Lodge, Bridges Stir Conjecture On Senate Posts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—Most interesting conjecture on the future of New England's recently elected members of Congress centers on Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., 34-year-old grandson of the Senator, and H. Styles Bridges, Governor of New Hampshire, both Republicans who won Senate seats.

Governor Bridges, who is 38, already has declared he would be "progressive and liberal" and would back New Deal legislation during the coming session if it is sound. The New Hampshire Senator-elect hopes for assignment to major committees so that, if successful in coming elections, he will attain seniority at an earlier age than senators customarily do.

Before the Republican convention last summer Governor Bridges was mentioned as a possible candidate for the Vice-Presidency and was supported by the Young Republicans. He already has received assurance from Senator Charles McNary of Oregon, Senate minority leader, that he would receive "satisfactory" assignments.

He would like to become a member of the Interstate Commerce Committee and the Naval Affairs Committee. Other choices of the former member of the New Hampshire Public Service Commission are the powerful Senate Appropriations Committee and Senate Finance Committee. He also discussed the Labor and Education Committee.

Senator-elect Bridges' predecessor, Henry W. Keyes, Republican, held positions on the Appropriation, Finance, Immigration, Naval Affairs, and Public Buildings and Grounds committees. It is probable Mr. Bridges will succeed Senator Keyes on at least one of these committees.

Mr. Lodge, who will be the second youngest member of the Senate, caused speculation as to whether he would seek a place on the Foreign Relations Committee, one of the most powerful in the Senate and of which his grandfather was chairman for many years.

His activity on the Labor and Education Committee of the Massachusetts House, indicates he probably will seek a place on the Senate Education and Labor Committee. At present Massachusetts is not represented on this committee. Senator Walsh resigned from the Education and Labor Committee to become chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee.

There also is an opening on the minority side of this committee due to the fact Senator Jesse Metcalfe, Rhode Island Republican, will not return to the Senate next year.

Mr. Lodge also might gain a place on one of the committees to which retiring Democratic Senator Marcus A. Coolidge belonged. Senator Coolidge was chairman of the Immigration Committee and on four other committees—Indian Affairs, Military Affairs, Claims, and Appropriations. However, the overwhelming majority of Democrats elected last November may cause a decrease in the number of Republicans eligible for various committees.

With only 17 Republicans in the Senate, observers have expressed the opinion that the committee on committees might reduce the proportion of Republican representation.

N. H. Potato Growers In 300-Bushel Contest

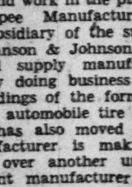
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Dec. 7—Twenty-four Granite State farmers have averaged more than 300 bushels of potatoes to an acre for four years or more, according to the extension service of the University of New Hampshire.

The "300-bushel" club was started a number of years ago to encourage improved methods among the potato growers of the State. When it was started 10 years ago there were only three members the first year. This year 43 farmers gained membership in the exclusive club. Two of the members have been in the club for eight years.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Somewhat overcast and much colder, with lowest temperature in the middle 20's tonight; Tuesday fair and cold; moderate to fresh northwesterly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair tonight and Tuesday, much colder tonight.

Vermont: Partly cloudy and much colder tonight; Tuesday fair.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy and much colder tonight; Tuesday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong winds, mostly northwest; cloudy tonight; Tuesday generally fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	49	46	Minneapolis	-8	-14
Chicago	3	0	New Orleans	54	44
Denver	44	28	New York	48	42
Helena	44	42	Norfolk	60	56
Jacksonville	64	64	Philadelphia	44	42
Kansas City	18	8	St. Louis	10	10
Los Angeles	68	66	San Francisco	56	50
Miami	74	74			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 7.
B—Minimum, Dec. 6

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 6:36 p. m.; height, 8 feet.
Tuesday, 6:54 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.

Lights all vehicles at 4:45 p. m.

Federal Court Holds Security Act Tax Legal; Price Discrimination Charges Get Hearing

Boston Today

B. & M. Loses Security Act Test

Title 9 of the Social Security Act—the provision which levies a tax on employers for unemployment compensation—is declared constitutional.

This ruling was made in an opinion handed down today by Judge George C. Sweeney in Federal District Court in the first test case on the validity of the federal act.

Judge Sweeney ruled:

1. The tax is a valid excise.
2. The act does not exceed the power of Congress.
3. It is for the general welfare.
4. The act is constitutional.

Judge Sweeney's opinion is based on a petition brought by George P. Davis of Waltham, a stockholder of the Boston & Maine Railroad, who sought a temporary injunction to restrain the railroad from paying this tax to the Social Security Board.

Mr. Davis was represented by Edward F. McClennen. Charles E. Wyzanski Jr., a special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, represented the Government.

Judge Sweeney denied the petition.

Attorney McClennen advised the court that he will appeal from the ruling to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, for consideration at the January session of this court.

Word from Washington, late this afternoon, reported that the Social Security Board declined to comment on the Federal Court decision here. Board officials said they expected an appeal and probably would have no comment to make before the Supreme Court arrived at a decision.

Package Store Liquor Is Upheld

Paul A. Dever, attorney general, today cleared up the disturbing question of liquor sales in package stores with an official ruling upholding the right of stores selling other commodities to also sell bottled liquor. Hence, from now on municipal authorities cannot discriminate against package stores that desire to include bottled liquors on their counters which, when sold in grocery stores for instance, come under the general classification as groceries in some states.

The question of liquor sales in stores other than straight liquor establishments has been recurring for some time. Some municipal authorities in order to keep liquor sales by themselves have been refusing to grant licenses to commodity stores. As a result of this practice, the State Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission wrote a letter to the attorney general asking for a ruling.

The attorney general's reply will be the signal for a reappraisal of the liquor field by the state commission with a view to establishing the right of package stores to stay in the liquor business. These stores have been discriminated against in many communities where some liquor stores were finding it difficult to stay in business in competition with the all-commodity stores.

Rescued Group Arrives in Port

The 18 persons recently rescued from the schooner, Frank Brainard, 450 miles northeast of Bermuda after it had been buffeted by heavy gales for four days, arrived safely in Boston today aboard the Canadian National liner, Lady Nelson, which debarked 71 passengers here after a 30-day cruise.

The three-masted Brainard, recently purchased to act as a packet between New Bedford and the Cape Verde Islands off the coast of North Africa, was on her first trip. At 2 o'clock on Thanksgiving Day morning, she encountered a "whole gale," which rocked the little 120-foot schooner in 60-foot waves. Besides 80 tons of cargo, the Brainard carried a crew of nine men and seven passengers, including a 10-month-old baby and two small children.

Jayne Wahnon, who was sent up to cut the upper part of a mast loose from guy ropes after it snapped in the wind, said that this was his first and last trip as a sailor. As he reached the top of the perpendicular see-saw, Seaman Wahnon felt violent shaking below. He leaped from his perch just as all three masts snapped at the deck. Although the crew managed to chop away some of the debris, the schooner foundered helplessly under menacing clouds until she was sighted by the oil tanker, Vancolite, en route to Venezuela.

Free Garages Proposed

Free parking space, right where you want it, when you want it, downtown, was demanded by Councilor Clement A. Norton of Hyde Park today.

This Utopia of the perplexed motorist was envisaged by the councilor, in part, as a broadside against the suggestion of the Boston Chamber of Commerce parking committee that fines be increased on curb parkers, and also as conclusions on this ugly duckling of traffic drawn from his recent tour of European cities.

Councilor Norton proposes two ways to get cars off the streets when not traveling:

(1) Free municipally owned and operated garages in the downtown area, built ramp-style on locations where city-owned property is bringing in no revenue today.

(2) A free municipal garage constructed underneath Boston Common.

On the second suggestion, considering the feeling which exists in Boston on laying any hand on the Common, Councilor Norton diplomatically added that he believed historical societies hereabouts should be consulted. The sub-Common scheme, according to the councilor, could start with small garages to see how the experiment worked, and then expand to a major cellar parking area.

This would be no more radical than building the subway under a part of the historic plot, the councilor said, and would simply reproduce a garage of the type which he saw last summer in Europe. He admitted that a part of the European plan was the result of war rumors and that the peacetime underground garages would be used as safety zones in aerial raids.

Councilor Norton said he regarded the Chamber of Commerce suggestion for heavier fines as "ridiculous." This plan, which has received official endorsement by the Chamber, would increase fines to $2, $3, $5, to replace the no-fine on a first offense, $1 and $2 fines now in effect for violation of parking rules.

Councilor Norton said such a program would drive business away from the very section of the city where business is needed most. Any lessening of the revenue in that area, he pointed out, would mean dispersing business houses to outlying or suburban districts.

Minimum Wage Standards Set

New minimum wage standards bringing increases to employees of the men's furnishing and candy industries were announced today by the newly created State Minimum Wage Commission.

These wage schedules, established by the commission upon recommendations by special wage boards, will become effective early next month.

Under the old wage decree in the men's furnishing industry, experienced employees received a minimum of $13.75 for a 48-hour week. Under the new decree, a minimum of $14 or 35 cents an hour, is set for experienced employees. For a 48-hour week he will receive $16.80. Apprentices and semi-skilled workers also will receive increases.

In the candy industry, a worker of ordinary ability will receive $14.40 a week or an hourly rate of 30 cents for a 48-hour week. The old minimum was $13.

The new commission, which was formed when the Supreme Court declared the New York law unconstitutional, consists of James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industry; Dr. Henry V. Chadwick, State Commissioner of Public Health; and Walter V. McCarthy, State Commissioner of Public Welfare.

It is contended that making minimum wage a matter of maintaining public welfare avoids questions of unconstitutionality.

Maine Cities Vote; Test for Manager Of South Portland

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 7 (AP)—Voters in Portland, South Portland and Bangor, Maine, all operating under the council-manager form of government, chose non-partisan municipal officers today.

Bangor citizens also elected a state representative to replace Belmont A. Smith (R), who resigned to be a candidate for state treasurer. They chose between John H. Eddy (R) and Eugene Cummings (D).

South Portland alone had a major issue at stake—rejection or retention of City Manager Harry A. Brinkerhoff. One group sought to replace Mr. Brinkerhoff with William Plattner, North Attleboro, Mass., at a lower salary. A citizens' committee, backing Mr. Brinkerhoff, endorsed Earl Gowell, council candidate in district three, and Ralph W. Leighton, unopposed, in district four.

Nine aspirants, including incumbent William J. Ward, sought one council seat in Portland, Maine's largest city, and Bangor voters picked three councillors from 10 candidates.

Unemployment Act Circulars Sent Out

When Massachusetts employers perused their mail this morning they found folders for presenting briefly the essentials of the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Act to all workers eligible to participate in unemployment benefits.

Two of the folders and two notices to be posted in the factories, workshops and offices were sent out to all eligible employers on Saturday as a means to provide for greater understanding among employees of the unemployment compensation law.

A million copies of the folder entitled "A Brief Explanation of the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Law for Employees" have been printed and are ready for distribution to employers asking for additional copies at the various commission offices located throughout the State. The letter listed the distributing offices.

Hurley Campaign Cost $107,463

It cost Governor-elect Charles F. Hurley less to win than it cost John W. Haigis to lose, last Nov. 3.

Competition for the $10,000 a year office ran high and there were forecasts at the time, from the Republican camp, that the Hurley campaign would cost $250,000. Figures presented today more than halve that. According to the financial statement of the Hurley-for-Governor Committee, campaign expenditures totaled $107,463. The Haigis-for-Governor Committee previously reported expenditures of $108,150.

Among the major items of expense, the Hurley committee tabulated $25,988 for billboard advertising, $20,018 for circulars and labels, $19,923 for radio time and $19,110 for newspaper advertising.

There were a number of $1000 contributions, among the donors being William H. Brenchey, Hurley campaign manager.

The Governor-elect contributed $8700 to the campaign committee.

Boston Today

Robinson-Patman Act Under Test

For the fifth time, Boston today became the initial testing ground for New Deal legislation. The Federal Trade Commission began hearings on the new Robinson-Patman Trade Control Act in Boston's busy Federal building. The act seeks to restrain wholesalers from making price discriminations between large and small purchasers of their products, usually taken to mean the giving of better prices to chain stores than to independent retailers.

The current hearings have arisen out of a complaint filed in Washington on Oct. 2 against Bird & Sons, Inc., and its subsidiary, the Bird Floor Covering Sales Corporation, both of East Walpole. These firms are charged with selling floor covering to Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago mail order house, at a lower price than was paid by competing retailers.

The Federal Trade Commission alleges the following discriminations on carload lots of floor rugs:

The Montgomery Ward parent company paid.....$3.64 each
Retail stores of the same house paid..... 3.82 each
Competing retailers paid prices ranging from $4.24 to .....4.85 each

Montgomery Ward is charged with violating another section of the act by knowingly benefiting from the price discrimination.

Homer E. Sawyer of Dedham, president of the Bird Sales Corporation, was the first witness called by William Penckee, chief counsel for the Federal Trade Commission, this morning.

Mr. Sawyer testified that the Sales Corporation manufactures floor coverings under the trade names of Neponset Products and Economy Products which they sell to mail-order houses and distributors throughout the country. He declared that the organization now sells to no retail houses.

More than 50 local business men were in the court room this morning to witness hearings on an act which is expected to have far-reaching effects.

Charles F. Digges of Washington is acting as trial examiner for the hearings. Pierpont L. Stackpole is counsel for the Bird companies. Officials expect the hearings will continue for three days.

Boston Is Testing Ground

Within the past four years the United States Supreme Court has handed down three decisions of vital interest to New Deal procedure. All had their beginning in Boston. First was the decision upholding the Gold Embargo Act and the President's order for the return of gold. The others included the test cases of federal processing tax and milk-marketing agreement sections of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, both declared unconstitutional by the court.

Now in process, with a decision expected before Dec. 15, from Judge George C. Sweeney of Federal District Court here, is a test case of the new Social Security Act, which if held legal, is declared by lawyers to be slated for the Supreme Court.

Seems Slated for Court

Although this hearing on the Robinson Patman Act is being conducted by the Federal Trade Commission, instead of the court, should the commissioner make a finding against the local companies, and they decide to appeal, the case will be taken directly to the Supreme Court.

While the Patman law, according to Department of Justice experts, is subject to broad and sweeping in-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Cotton Mills Taxed As Flow of Orders Continues Unabated

Toy Sales Show Heavy Increase

Toy sales from New England factories were reported running 30 per cent above last year by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts today.

Steel toys from South Boston, wood toys from Winchendon, Royalston and Athol, dolls from Clinton, blackboards from Cambridge, crayons from Salem and Springfield, and celluloid toys from Leominster are among the diverse playthings leading the prosperity procession, the report said.

Greeting card sales were also reported at new highs. One Boston concern alone disclosed today that it expects to sell more than 60,000,000 cards by the end of the holiday season.

Preaching Mission Finds Christianity Best World Guide

As the National Preaching Mission, which has been conducting meetings in Boston for the past four days, prepared, over the week end to carry its revival activities to New York today, today thousands of persons accepted the concluding challenge to "surrender themselves to the way of Christ," signing pledge cards to that effect.

Before some 12,000 people thronging Boston Arena yesterday Dr. E. Stanley Jones, evangelist and missionary to India, called upon Americans to "study the meaning of the Christian gospel for our social life and endeavor to carry the spirit of Christ into all my relationships with my fellowmen."

Russia, Mexico, Italy and Germany, he said had made their choice of the three forces open—communism, fascism and Christianity. Spain was in the process and France might be next.

Where Christianity Prevails

"But on the rim of Europe," he added, "Scandinavia, Holland, Britain and across to America, the nations have not found it necessary to go this way or that way. Why? Because there is enough vital Christianity in these lands to choose the Christian way."

"The tragedy of western civilization," he said, "is that movement of mind has outrun movement of soul. We have more intelligence than goodness, more power than character, and not enough goodness to handle our intelligence wisely and for the good of humanity.

"With what science has taught us, there is no reason why any one should be hungry. We have all except collective good will; if we had that we could banish poverty from the earth tomorrow. The hope of the future is that the technique of science may be brought together with the spirit of religion."

Not Whence We Came

Speaking of racial prejudices and feelings of superiority he stated:

"Our Nordics were a slave race—ugly and stupid slaves, some Roman called them—but I don't care where I came from, I care where I am going. The hands of Christ opened the doors for our slave race. We must not throw our birthright or belief in mankind for a little, narrow feeling of national superiority. There are undeveloped peoples today; there are no permanently superior and no permanently inferior peoples."

The mission will tour 27 cities in Manhattan this week. Many of the greater Boston Protestant churches which have participated in last week's meetings will conduct missions this week. The first week of the new year is to be specially observed as a week of prayer.

Student 'Strikers' In Wellesley Are Back in Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Dec. 7—The Sprague and Fiske schools, here, returned to their normal enrollment this morning as nearly 200 pupils resumed classes after a week's "strike" to protest the doubling up of grades in these districts. Children stayed out to register the protests of their parents against a new system whereby teachers are given two grades instead of only one.

With the children back in their classrooms, Superintendent of Schools Edwin H. Miner was reticent to make any statement about threats of further reprisals by protesting parents.

"We haven't desired all this publicity," he said this morning.

James D. Bresnahan, leader of the advisory committee of the Sprague School Parent Teachers Association, was firm in declaring that the fight was far from ended. Mr. Bresnahan said that parents are planning to march to the school board rooms and demand the resignation of its three members at their next meeting. A bill of equity will also be filed in the Norfolk Superior Court sometime this week, to restrain the board from continuing the double grading plan.

Industry Said to Be Farther Behind Than Any Time Since 1919

Plants Running On Three Shifts

Exports Reported to Be Running 21 P. C. Ahead of Last Year

New England cotton goods makers looked into the files today and could hardly believe their own eyes at the back-log of unfilled orders that fell out, part of the grand total of 450,000,000 yards of print cloth orders now swamping the entire cotton mill machinery of the country. Cotton goods exports were today reported running 21 per cent above last year.

Trade observers were saying that this was the farthest the cotton mills have been behind in their deliveries since the peak year immediately following the World War. Others listened to the growing clatter of mill machinery, stopped to hear the musical clink of new dinner pails and decided that never before had the cotton industry approached a new year with such promise of business stability.

Despite Shifts

Those carrying the dinner pails smiled to themselves at reports that despite the three eight-hour shifts and the promise of steady work, six days a week, manufacturers were telling their customers that they could not handle any more contracts on the promise of deliveries by the fall. The workers knew the mechanics of their own plants. They knew that 450,000,000 yards of cotton cloth orders meant that the mills of the country would be busy at capacity on the present unfilled orders until well up into May. By that time, the manufacturers anticipated as much again, if not more unfilled orders choking their files to keep the plants busy up to Christmas, 1937.

To many of the workers entering mill gates, such a situation held no precedent. Older workers could vaguely recall something of the sort in peak years almost forgotten through the lean years of the depression.

Consumption Grows

Why the cotton industry has been struck by this overflow of orders is more interesting to the manufacturer than to the worker whose chief concern is a steady job and the chance to keep himself and his family off the relief rolls. But in the executive offices of the plants, the choked files were attributed to a steady increase in the world consumption of cotton, an increase that began more than two years ago with a few dribblings of orders.

As one mill owner facetiously remarked, "It seems as though housewives must be using four sheets on every bed in the house."

This increase in world consumption of cotton is probably the most promising part of the picture of whirling machinery since world consumption implied that the industrial up-climb was not just a sudden surge breaking like a thunder storm, only to pass away as quickly.

Tension Relieved

Fall River is one place in particular where the growing cotton business meant many more dollars in the wage earners' pockets for some time to come. From worker to manufacturer and then to public official, tension over city finances which resulted in a state finance commission for this city has been relieved for the first time since 1931. Visions of riding high under the city's own financial propulsion again continue to recur among Fall River officials as business promises to pour more and more revenues into depleted city treasuries.

Outside business has watched the return of prosperity to Fall River cotton mills with great interest. The city is excellently situated close to New York and equally close to all New England markets. This has resulted in an influx of new enterprises settling in plants that have been idle since the start of the world business slump. For instance:

1. The Anderson-Little Company of Boston has taken over one of the Stevens Mills buildings for the manufacture of men's suits.

2. The Thomas French & Sons will manufacture braids and machine gun cartridge belts in another building of the vacated Stevens Mills.

3. The Celanese Corporation of America plans to occupy the city's largest textile plant, the defunct American Printing Company.

Add Sizable Amounts

These three firms are among those that will add sizable amounts to the city's pay rolls just as soon as operations get under way.

Rising prices appeared to be no obstacle to trading in the cloth market. As one Fall River broker put it, "I never saw the cloth business so good, even during the last business boom prior to the depression."

Something of what this broker meant is indicated in mounting Fall River pay rolls which have been raised $30,000 a week since the last month. A general increase of 10 per cent throughout New England is shortly to be followed by further increases in wages, it is reported in Fall River.

But industrial expansion of the type visible in Fall River does not stop with the increase in mill revenues. The dollars picked up by stockholders and workers are already coursing toward the retail stores to stir up predictions of the best Christmas buying season in many years.

Algebraic Equations Easy For Simultaneous Calculator

For the solving of mathematical problems too difficult for the unaided human brain, Dr. John B. Wilbur at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has designed and built a mathematical thinking machine of several thousand parts. It will capably tackle many of those problems which baffle and delay progress in engineering and research.

Capable of solving nine simultaneous linear algebraic equations at once, the machine might be called a glorified calculator, except that no ordinary piece of office machinery would be called upon to accomplish anywhere near the tasks Dr. Wilbur's device must do. Workers in the business world are ordinarily satisfied with addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of numbers. But engineers talk in curves and graphs that represent the past, present and future of complex structures.

Long Computation

To calculate the effect of a high wind upon a skyscrapper, the push of 2,000,000 gallons of water behind a concrete dam, or the stress upon a crossbeam of the George Washington Bridge 200 years from now, computations are required which would ordinarily take from one month to two years, but which the machine can accomplish in eight hours to a few days.

During the three years in which Dr. Wilbur has been at work on the new machine, he has had the close co-operation of Dr. Vannevar Bush, MIT dean of engineering, whose own contributions in the field of mechanical solution of mathematical problems have received wide recognition.

Simultaneous equations are mathematical expressions which relate a number of unknown quantities in such a way that the value of each unknown may be determined by a simultaneous consideration of all the variables involved.

Plots Equations

In designing a great suspension bridge, for example the new San Francisco - Oakland bridge, the stresses in each structural member of the towers depend upon the stresses in every other member. Moreover, each of these stresses depends upon the physical, elastic properties of the members themselves. The engineer-mathematician, using Dr. Wilbur's new simultane-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

PLYMOUTH — "Lady Precious Stream," Chinese comedy transcribed into English by Dr. S. I. Hsiung and produced by Morris Gest. Second play in the Theater Guild and American Theater Society season. Featuring Clarence Derwent and Constance Carpenter. 8:30.

COLONIAL—"Dead End," by Sidney Kingsley. Presented by Norman Bel Geddes. Featuring Clem Wilenchick, Mady Corell, Warren Ashe, Donald Sharpe and others. 8:30.

SHUBERT — "Blossom Time," opera based on the life of Franz Schubert. Melodies written by Sigmund Romberg. Featuring Diana Gaylen and J. Charles Gilbert. 8:30.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—"Carmen," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company. Featuring Coe Glade and Mario Bisiak. 8:15.

Movies

EXETER—Loretta Young and Don Ameche in "Ramona." 1:20, 3:20, 5:15. Also "Seven Sinners," with Edmund Love. 2:55, 5, 7:45.

FINE ARTS — "The Girl Chaser," with Bennie Schneider. 1:50, 3:45, 5:40, 7:40, 9:30.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Memories of Music," "Tahiti Travel," latest newsreels and other shorts.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Love on the Run," co-starring Clark Gable and Joan Crawford. Continuous 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Can This Be Dixie?" starring Jane Withers and Slim Summerville. Fenway: 7:35, 9, 7:35, 10:10. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7:05, 9:50. Also "Murder With Pictures," with Lew Ayres and Cecil Patrick. Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:30, 9:20. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

TREMONT—Robert Taylor and Barbara Stanwyck in "His Brother's Wife." 10:13 a. m., 12:54, 3:45, 6:40, 9:32. Also "His Night Out," with Edward Everett Horton. 9, 11:43 a. m., 2:34, 5:27, 8:30.

MEMORIAL — "Winterset," with Burgess Meredith and Margo. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Also latest pictures in color of the Dionne Quins.

MODERN—"Three Men on a Horse," with Frank McHugh and Joan Blondell. 10:30 a. m., 1:14, 3:58, 6:36. Also "White Hunter," with Warren Haster and June Lang. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:30, 8:20.

UNIVERSITY—"The Big Broadcast," with Jack Benny. 1, 3:30, 6:10, 8:45. Also "Seven Sinners," with Edmund Love. 1:30, 4:00, 6:40, 9:10.

UPTOWN — "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie." 1:43, 6:15, 9:47. Also "The Girl on the Front Page." 1:06, 4:40, 8:13. Also "March of Time" 3:23, 8:06, 9:37.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Sitting on the Moon," with Rosa Pryor. 12, 2, 5:05. Also "Ramona," with Loretta Young and Don Ameche. 1:40, 6:40, 9:30.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

BOSTON — "Without Orders," with Sally Eilers and Robert Armstrong. 10:56 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:45, 10:35. Stage: "Shooting High," musical revue with Mells, Kirk and Howard.

METROPOLITAN—"Hideaway Girl," featuring Martha Raye and Shirley Ross. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:25. Stage: Phil Baker with his Radio Revue.

Other Events

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC—With Apel on "The Keyboard Music of Bach and His Predecessors." Open to public without charge. 8.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Round table and dinner. Robert Lincoln O'Brien on "Some Experiences With Our Presidents." 3 Joy Street. 6.

BACK BAY WPA LECTURE—James Nelson on "The Future of Labor Organizations in America." Teachers College, Huntington and Longwood Avenues. 8.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB — Ski class, Brimmer School. 7 and 8.

Tomorrow

KIWANIS CLUB — Prof. Harlan T. Stetson on "Sunshine and Terrestrial Affairs." Hotel Touraine. 12:15.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Dutch Paintings," guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

EAST BOSTON WPA LECTURE—John J. Murphy on "Current Events." 139 Marginal Street. 12:30.

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Puzzle Corner
Answers

1. Fable - Myth; Recess-Projection; Gentle-Light; Slow-Dilatory; Venture-Dare; Vacant - Tenanted; Win-Fail; Regular-Stated; Winning-Disagreeable; Rash-Thoughtful.
2. BIRD, bard, bare, bark, bank, rank, rack, rock, ROOK, rock, rack, race, rave, rove, DOVE, wove, wave, ware, warn, wain, whin, when, WREN, when, than, thew, chew, crew, CROW, crop, coop, COOT, coon, LOON, toon, torn, TERN, tarn, barn, bard, BIRD.
3. T-1, 0-2, E-3, R-4, C-5, N-6, M-7, 1-8, S-9.
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What's Going On in the Arts

Rachmaninoff

If the audience which gathered in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon to hear Sergei Rachmaninoff may be taken as evidence, better days are here for the concert business. The listeners nearly filled the hall. Moreover, they heard the program attentively and manifested keen appreciation. We have not returned to the days when a famous artist could line the walls of Symphony Hall with standees and fill the stage with extra seats, but yesterday's audience was something to make glad the heart of the music lover, not to mention the artist or the manager. The musical public, when it has the money, apparently prefers to hear music delivered "in person" rather than by machinery.

It seems a pity to subtract anything from this optimism, but we must not forget that Mr. Rachmaninoff cannot be heard at all over the radio. Just how many persons were added to yesterday's audience by that knowledge is a matter for speculation.

Mr. Rachmaninoff's program was rather choppy. It seemed to have been constructed with the Lisst anniversary in mind, for it included that composer's Sonetto del Petrarcha No. 2, and his transcriptions of Bach's Organ Fantasy and Fugue in G minor and the Paganini Etude in E major. Happily, it included also Beethoven's great Sonata op. 109 and four Chopin items. The pianist's Four Etudes Tableaux, op. 33, and the Brassin transcription of the Magic Fire Music from Wagner's "Walkure" completed the list.

Naturally, the Beethoven was musically the high point of the program. Here a great interpreter penetrated to the core of great music. The Bach was also magnificently performed, and the Chopin pieces (a Polonaise, a Nocturne, a Mazurka and a Rondo) were realized in all their poetic beauty. Mr. Rachmaninoff's four etudes are hardly to be rated among his better works.

What shall we say of the performance generally? We can only repeat the customary tributes to the player's virtuosity and to his musicianship. It did seem yesterday that he was in particularly good form. He was content to forgo those violent dynamic contrasts that sometimes mar his interpretations. The liberties he took with tempi here and there were such as are permissible to an artist of his stature. It was altogether an afternoon of quite exceptional musical pleasure.

L. A. S.

Flute Players' Club

Those indefatigable chamber music enthusiasts—the Boston Flute Players' Club—opened their current season yesterday afternoon with a concert at the Hotel Vendome, whose Empire Room is now regularly the scene of their public exercises. Georges Laurent, musical director, was pleasantly in evidence yesterday among the performers of Beethoven's Serenade, Opus 25, for flute, violin and viola; Gaston Elcus and Jean Lefranc were his coadjutors. This delightful work, too seldom heard, is of a light, playful humor, a sprightly grace and an extraordinary economy of line that come as a surprise to those who are taught to think of Beethoven as an essentially portentous composer whose essays at humor tend to be heavy-handed. Clowning there is, in this serenade, especially in the antics of the flute, but so deftly is it all done and with such elegance (a very masculine elegance, be it said, that is clearly differentiated from the usually feminine grace of Mozart) that the embarrassing image of a great man playing the fool never once suggests itself. In spirit and execution the performance was thoroughly enjoyable, even though once or twice the neat dovetailing of instrumental parts, difficult at high velocity, was not quite brought off.

Cheerful too, if not exactly humorous, was Boccherini's fifth Quintet (for two violins, viola, and two cellos), in which Messrs. Elcus, Lauga, Lefranc, Alfred Zighera and Leon Marjollet participated. A kind of bustling jollity, a bright garrulity, pervade this music, relieved by a very eighteenth-century-Latin tenderness—curiously more manifest in the Rondo than in the opening allegro, which is labeled "Amoroso." But his quintet's chief claim upon the interest of modern audiences is inescapably the fact that it contains one movement that is all that most of us are ever permitted to hear of Boccherini's—the famous minuet. The pleasure with which yesterday's audience recognized this old favorite was intensified by the enchanting delicacy with which it was played.

Chausson's A major Quartet, in which the piano part was played by Mr. Sanroma, rounded off the concert in quite another vein. Despite the undeniable charm of much of this work, and despite the subtle aroma of its lush and recondite modulations, it leaves the twin impressions of essential triteness and of great opportunities fumbled. Yet its sheer sound—harmonic and instrumental—is often captivating, if one except the incredibly vulgar inflation and bombast of its finale, which seems to applaud itself with deafening shouts of self-congratulation.

There was a large and very enthusiastic audience. S. S.

Ruth Klug

Saturday afternoon in Jordan Hall, Ruth Klug, pianist, made her Boston debut in the following program: Beethoven Sonata in E major, Op. 14, No. 1 (not Op. 13 as printed on the program); Bach, Sixth English Suite in D minor, and the 24 Preludes, Op. 28 by Chopin.

Miss Klug is said to be a pupil of Artur Schnabel. She has given recitals abroad and has appeared as soloist with the orchestras of Berlin, Vienna and Amsterdam. These achievements should indicate the presence of certain qualities instinctively associated with pianists of similar attainments. Unfortunately, Miss Klug was not able, on this occasion at least, to maintain her implied position.

In the first place, her technique was insecure. There were too many slips on the keyboard and too many blurred passages due to inexpert pedaling. The phrasing of the Allegro movement of the Beethoven sonata, for instance, was distorted because of ill-advised pedaling, although the finger technique was acceptable. The interpretation of the work was curious. The first two movements were consistent in style, but the Rondo appeared to belong to another period in the intellectual development of the pianist, which of course deprived the entire work of any considerable authority in performance.

The Bach was more convincing, and while Miss Klug's was the purely academic approach, the suite emerged with outlines well defined. This was especially true of the Gigue, which was a model of clarity.

Unusual endowments must be those of any pianist who would offer a wholly successful performance of the complete Chopin opus 28, otherwise a great majority of these little fragments become mere musical chaff. Miss Klug has yet some distance to travel before she arrives at complete rapport with the composer, although the tenth Prelude, in C sharp minor, was charmingly played, and the twenty-fourth, in D minor, gave encouraging evidence of her ability to perform bravura accurately and well. Miss Klug's audience was small but very friendly indeed. G. M. S.

New Motion Pictures

Ski enthusiasm, mounting all last week during the winter sports show at the Boston Garden, flowed uptown to the Fine Arts Theater yesterday—overflowed, in fact—as "The Ski Chase" was given its American premiere. A gentle rain did not dampen the enthusiasm of a crowd which jammed the sidewalk and most of the street on either side of the theater's small entrance for most of the afternoon and evening.

"The Ski Chase" contains even more spectacular ski stunts than "Slalom," its popular forerunner of last season. The photography, much of it artistic, follows an exhausting chase in which Leni Riefenstahl and Hannes Schneider are pursued by 50 ski runners, including Walter Riml, Rudi Matt, Lothar Eberberg and the comic stars of "Slalom," Guzzi Lantchner and Walter Riml. Even the layman must thrill as the runners leap out over a crag many feet in the air, make jump turns on the edge of ravines, and zoom helter skelter down precipitous slopes. One can scarcely imagine a ski trick which has not been recorded in "The Ski Chase."

With all this, it is a pity that the producers have not embellished the proceedings for non-ski minded film goers with at least a slight story. Miss Riefenstahl, besides her apparent proficiency on skis, is an actress of no small accomplishments and it seems unfortunate that her dramatic talents should be so largely wasted. Barring this defect and a good deal of repetition, however, "The Ski Chase" is a beautiful and frequently breath-taking film. "On Ice," a Mickey Mouse color cartoon and a travelogue of Cairo complete the program. J. D. B.

Diva

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Behind the Microphone

Bill Cunningham, who is one of the All-America football team pickers, has selected an all-New England team, which he gave on his recent week-end radiocast. Choice was made on individual play in end-of-season games, regardless of the caliber of the opposition. Each player so awarded will receive a gold football from Mr. Cunningham's sponsor.

Here are his choices:

Left End—David Fitia, Bowdoin, of Winchester, Mass.
Left Tackle—David Camerer, Dartmouth, Pleasantville, N. Y., from Choate.
Left Guard—Dewing Proctor, University of Maine, Westbrook, Maine.
Center—Carl Ray, Dartmouth, Pauling, N. Y., from Deerfield.
Right Guard—Ecio Luciano, Holy Cross, Somerville, Mass.
Right Tackle—Alexander Kevorkian, Harvard, Newton, Mass.
Right End—Lawrence Kelley, Yale, Williamsport, Penna.; prepared at Peddie.
Quarterback—Clint Frank, Yale, Evanston, Ill.; prepared at Lawrenceville.
Left Halfback—Bernard Marcus, Bates, Milford, Mass.
Right Halfback—Bill Osmanski, Holy Cross, Providence, R. I.
Fullback—John Handrahan, Dartmouth, Hingham High School, Hull, Mass.

♪ ♪ ♪

Amos 'n' Andy gave the public its first opportunity to watch their technique last Friday by staging a minstrel show on their Friday night program at 7 p. m., WNAC. Their first attempt came off rather well. They stay strictly in character, which ought to let watchers "in" on what the difference is between "Amos" and "Lightnin'," or "Andy" and the "Kingfish." Bill Hay is the interlocutor and Frank Parker is soloist. Since the blackface team has been a mystery while in action, even to Bill Hay, the announcer, we predict that this will become one of the most popularly attended radio programs in Chicago.

♪ ♪ ♪

Social security, a subject of paramount interest at the moment, will be discussed pro and con Thursday night, Dec. 10, in the "America's Town Meeting of the Air" program through WBZ. Speaking in favor of the Social Security Act will be Frank Bane, executive director of the Social Security Board. Disagreeing will be Morris A. Linton, president of a large insurance company in Philadelphia.

Later, when Congress is in session, the Town Meeting radio forum will discuss problems being considered at the moment in the national capital. From this discussion may come the beginnings of a genuine "people's lobby."

♪ ♪ ♪

Jessica Dragonette, it is now learned, will be heard in a new series of half-hour programs on the Columbia network beginning Wednesday, Jan. 13, at 9:30 p. m., eastern time. WEEI will relay this program. Miss Dragonette's new program will displace the "Come Let's Sing" community sing period now the current radio effort of her new sponsor.

♪ ♪ ♪

Discovery of a new Mozart work recently in Vienna was a musicologist's delight. Now listeners will be able to hear this newly discovered work, a Rondo for Violin and Orchestra, from Vienna, on Saturday, Dec. 19, at 1:30 p. m., over the NBC-Red Network. The Vienna Symphonic Orchestra under Oswald Kabasta, will play the work with Prof. Franz Schmidt as soloist.

A. D. H.

More N. H. Motorboats

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 7 (AP)—Registration of public and private motor-boats and outboard motors set an all-time record in New Hampshire in 1936, the Public Service Commission announced today, with 3424 craft licensed on 91 lakes, ponds and rivers. Lake Winnipesaukee led with 1475 craft and outboard motors licensed.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Normandie	Dec. 9	Southampton Dec. 14	Dec. 8, 3:00 pm	Dec. 9, 8:00 am

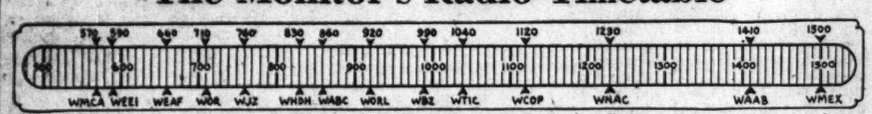
To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aorangi	Victoria	Dec. 30	Dec. 25, 4:00 pm	Dec. 25, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Russia	Victoria	Dec. 18	Dec. 13, 4:00 pm	Dec. 13, 7:30 pm

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is a New Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs. Its Use Is Described in an Article on This Page

Christian Science Lecture
8 p. m.—WMEX, Christian Science lecture by William Wallace Porter, C.S.B., from Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City.
(Features Appear in Blackfaces)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Recordings and reports
5:15 Children's Corner	Rudolph Friml Jr., orch.	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 "Jack Masters": sketch	"The Singing Lady": songs	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 "The Checker Board"	"Three Scamps," vocalists	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Holiday sketch
6:00 News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	"The Music Editor's Page"
6:15 "Bobby Benson": sketch	"Melody Time": variety	Jackie Duggan; organist	"The Music Editor's Page"
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sport review	"Musical Roundup"; record	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Dan Murphy's Orchestra	Sport talk; reports
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	American Legion speaker	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Popeye the Sailor": sketch	Comedy and orchestra	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Studio speaker
7:30 "The Goose Creek Parson"	"Lum and Abner": sketch	"Listen to This": soloists;	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, commentator	John Herrick, baritone	drama; orchestra	"Remote Control": sketch
8:00 Horace Heidt's Brigadiers;	Helen Hayes in "Bambi";	"Fibber McGee and Molly,"	Sam Robbins's Orchestra
8:15 soloists; orchestra	Mark Warnow's Orchestra	comedy; Weems's Orchestra	Sam Robbins's Orchestra
8:30 Pick and Pat; Landi Trio	"Melodiana"; Abe Lyman's	Richard Crooks, Margaret	"Moonlight Sonata"
8:45 & White; Kreuger's Orch.	Orchestra; soloists	Speaks; chorus; orchestra	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
9:00 Radio Theater: Robert Montgomery and Elissa Landi in	Greater Minstrels; Gus Van;	"20,000 Years in Sing Sing";	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:15 "The Grand Duchess and	end men; soloists; orchestra	dramatic sketch	Clyde McCoy's Orchestra
9:30 the Waiter"	Jack Pearl; Morton Bowe;	Richard Himber's Orchestra;	"Rendezvous": soloists; pop-
9:45	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra	Harry Richman, soloist	ular orchestra
10:00 Wayne King's Orchestra	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Lullaby Lady: male quartet;	"Famous Jury Trials": sketch
10:15 Wayne King's Orchestra	"Music Is My Hobby"	concert orchestra	"Famous Jury Trials": sketch
10:30 Patti Chapin, songs	National Forum: talk, Harold	Ray Block's Orchestra; solo-	"Famous Jury Trials": sketch
10:45 Musical program	L. Ickes, Sec. of Interior	ists; male chorus	Jack Eaver's Orchestra
11:00 R. B. Rideout; news	News; reports	Yankee News Service	Vincent Travers' Orchestra
11:15 Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	Relay from Buenos Aires	Ray Starita's Orchestra	Vincent Travers' Orchestra
11:30 Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Jesse Crawford, organist	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:45 Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Earl Hines's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Dance orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "David Harum"; sketch.
11:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Personal Column of the Air."
11:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Mystery Chef"; cooking talk.
11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, gospel singer.
11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver."
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.
3:30 WAAB, New England Conservatory of Music program; student recital.
3:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Library of Congress musicale; Frank Sheridan, pianist; Coolidge String Quartet.
3:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Have You Heard?"; sketch.
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
4:00 WBZ, Wellesley College Orchestra.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Dude Ranch"; sketch; soloists; narrator.
8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Music Hall; guest soloists; comedy; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Leo Reisman's Orchestra; soloists; vocal groups; Phillips Lord and guest.
8:00 WAAB, Postmasters' Round Table; talks by New England postmasters.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Welcome Valley," with Edgar Guest; orchestra; sketch.
8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Ken Murray, comedian; Phil Regan, tenor; Russ Morgan's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie's Orchestra; Kate Smith, soloist.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.
9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Sidewalk Interviews"; Wallace Butterworth and Parks Johnson.
9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fred Astaire; Charles Butterworth, comedian; Conrad Thibault, baritone; Trudy Woods, soloist; Johnny Green's Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Caravan"; Rupert Hughes; Boris Karloff in "Death Takes a Holiday"; Benny Goodman's Orchestra.
9:45 WAAB, Third period, Bruins-Detroit hockey game, by Frank Ryan.

Late Evening

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Portraits of Harmony"; Gloria Grafton; Ted Fiorito's Orchestra.
10:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Mark Warnow's Orchestra in "Fables in Rhythm."

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Tuning Programs On 'Key' Stations Made More Simple

Despite the full schedules of radio programs carried by Boston radio stations, both as network outlets and from their own studios, there are many excellent programs during the year which are not heard by local listeners. These programs are not heard either because of previous program commitments of the local stations or other inability to clear time for programs.

The Christian Science Monitor in its radio column, "Behind the Microphone," occasionally lists features that are not available over local stations, but may be tuned from key network stations in New York or from other large New England outlets. As an aid to those wishing to tune national as well as local programs from time to time, the Monitor, starting today, will include with its radio timetable a convenient tuning scale which illustrates dial positions of stations most frequently mentioned in the column.

Representative Scale

The tuning scale is fairly representative of the dial of a radiocast band set and lists major American stations from 500 to 1500 kilocycles. All of the Boston stations will be found as well as key stations of the national networks in New York.

Reading the scale, one finds first WMCA, New York, which is the key station of the Inter-City group, of which WMEX, Boston, is a member; WEAF, New York, key station of the red network of the National Broadcasting Company, of which WNAC, Boston, is a member; WOR, Newark, N. J., key station of the Mutual Broadcasting System, of which WAAB, Boston, is a member; WJZ, New York, key station of the blue network of the National Broadcasting Company, of which WBZ, Boston, is a member; and WABC, New York, key station of the Columbia Broadcasting system, of which WEEI, Boston, is a member.

Christian Science Lecture On Radio Over WMEX Tonight

A radiocast lecture on Christian Science will be delivered tonight by William Wallace Porter, C. S. B., of New York City, over Station WMEX, Boston (1500kc), at 8 o'clock, eastern standard time. Mr. Porter will speak from Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York city.

The lecture is one of a series radiocast on the first Monday of each month over Station WMCA, New York. WMCA is the key station of the Inter-City group, of which WMEX is a member station. New England listeners in lower Connecticut may dial WMCA directly on 570kc.

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Savory Dishes of Old Greece Served in Boston Restaurant

A reporter from THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *sought out six typical foreign restaurants in Boston, as nearly native in character as possible. They turned out to be Greek, Swedish, Armenian, Russian, Chinese and Italian. They are described in a series of six articles, of which this is the first.*

The reporter hied himself over to the International Institute at 190 Beacon street. "Where," he inquired, "could I get a real Greek meal?" He figured that an institute that advertised itself as "international" would be right at home with directions as to where to get the best international meal in Boston. "There is one on Stuart street, we were told." So off he went to find it.

If you never have been abroad and would like a real Eupopean meal that will conjure up visions of epicurean accomplishment — if you would close your eyes and inhale the very atmosphere of the Parthenon itself—you need go no farther than 51 Stuart street.

All Greek Dishes

"One does not need to go to the expense of a long and protracted trip abroad," explained John D. Cocoris, proprietor of the little Greek restaurant at 51 Stuart, "for we have every dish right here that could be obtained in the finest places in Greece, and they are cooked in the same way in which I used to cook them myself when I worked in a little restaurant at 243 Odas Stadion in Athens."

The unobtrusive sign on the door reads "Olympia Cafe, American, Greek and Oriental cooking." One probably would never find it if one were a stranger in Boston, and there are undoubtedly many persons living in Boston that do not know of its existence, "but if they once come here," says Mr. Cocoris, "they never fail to return."

Imported Foods

One whiff of the savory odor of a dish of steaming hot epekilia will win the stranger over. You cannot obtain this dish in any other place than a Greek restaurant, the secret being that the herbs and spices which it contains are imported from Greece and if you are not a Greek you would spend futile days trying to find out how to obtain them—but the Greeks know. Our first course in this delightful little corner of the old world consists of "Soup Marguerita," a soup made of chopped liver, antho (a Greek herb), rice, butter, chicken broth, the whole flavored with lemon. This, it is rumored, was the favorite dish of Apollo.

Then comes the delectable "epekilia"—the national dish of Greece, cooked in a way in which only a Greek can cook—it is composed principally of vegetables as follows: spinach and tomato cooked in butter, lamb, rice, celery, egg plant, and stuffed cabbage which contains spiced meat. The stuffing for the cabbage has the odor of a very high grade eau de cologne, which is caused by the abundant use of an herb called "rigany." Rigany is similar to thyme, is imported from Greece by only a very few houses and is quite expensive.

Mr. Cocoris, who was born in Thessaly and began his career in the restaurant business at the age of nine—as a bus boy—says that American food is not usually properly seasoned, and is as a rule too plain. "The best American dish," he added, "is steak, and the Americans can cook steak better than anyone else in the world." He came to America when he was 16 and has been in the restaurant business ever since, gradually saving his money and working until he now owns what is claimed to be the only Greek restaurant in Boston of any size, which serves real Greek food. New York and Chicago have the most Greek restaurants as there are larger Greek populations in both of those places, but the Americans are just as fond of Greek food, according to Mr. Cocoris.

His clientele consists mostly of people who have traveled. Teachers, college professors and students, "once they have been in Greece," he says, "when they return to Boston they make a bee-line for the nearest Greek place." Harvard University supplies many of his customers. He thinks Senator-elect Henry Cabot Lodge is his most prominent customer and says that in his days in college he was a frequent customer. Governor Ely, Senator Walsh and Governor-elect Hurley have been customers of whom he speaks with pride.

Adds to Atmosphere

An all-Greek menu card adds to the atmosphere and charm of this "little journey abroad." It is "a wee bit of a job" for the lay person, especially those who have not kept up their college Greek with an occasional visit to the fatherland, but it is meat for the Greek customers and they love it.

The last dish served is usually a dessert called "Baklava." It consists of almonds, honey and pastry with a cinnamon flavoring—and needs to be tasted to be appreciated.

The Greeks are fond of lamb (arny is the Greek word), and prepare it in several different ways. It is the dish served in every Greek household at Easter.

Amoskeag

(Continued from Page 9)

power under contract to the new firms locating in the plant.

Gradually the story about the great plant awaiting tenants spread throughout the nation. From far and near came representatives of various firms interested in the prospects of locating in the plant. And they still continue to come.

Gave Generously

Bankers and business men gave generously of their time to discuss the situation with prospects, to make contacts, and create interest in the industrial possibilities here. They had a plant, plenty of power and labor to offer.

The first good news came when the small electrical supply firm became the first new industry to move into the plant. Closely following this came the announcement that the Pacific Mills had leased four of the mills, with an option to buy them, and would employ 2000 people within a short time. And then came the news that the Johnson & Johnson subsidiary will locate a unit employing 600 people in one of the mills; that a building has been sold to a tire retreading firm; that a lease is being prepared for a garment manufacturer who would employ around 700 people and one for a stove manufacturer who would take over the Amoskeag foundry.

Accomplished Much

People connected with the local industry-seeking movement feel that they have accomplished much more in obtaining a number of smaller units than they would have if they had obtained one firm employing as many hands as the group of individual firms.

They are seeking as many different firms as they can obtain for the plant on the assumption that this will furnish a greater stability of employment for the workers of the city.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 4:30; closed on Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Etchings by Rembrandt, also prints by Hogarth. Paintings of Egyptian subjects by Joseph Lindon Smith. Special exhibition of musical instruments (newly opened gallery). Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free. Music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9-5; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Old Master drawings; Chinese paintings eighth-ninth centuries; four new loans; Delacroix, Corot, Degas, Manet; pottery and paintings, also masterpieces of graphic art.

Doll & Richards—Water colors by Eliot O'Hara. Through Dec. 12.

Germanic Museum—Paintings by Karl Hofer and Hans Boehler. Through Dec. 10.

Yamanaka—Exhibition of old Japanese paintings, drawings and wood-cut prints.

Foster Brothers—General exhibition of color prints.

Boston City Club—Photographs showing City of Boston school buildings. Water colors by John Banard. Through Dec. 11.

Goodman-Walker—Exhibition of American historical naval and marine views. Portraits and English color prints, Currier and Ives.

Rand Gallery—Exhibitions of paintings by Louis Gerard Paine. Through Dec. 21.

Grace Horne Galleries—American water color exhibition by Boston Museum of of Modern Art Inc.

Copley Society—Paintings by Lillian K. Walsh. Through Dec. 11.

Boston Art Club—Small paintings and sculpture. Through Dec. 26.

Myles Standish Galleries—Pastels of flowers by Lillian Johnson. Through Dec. 20.

Brattle Art Gallery (Cambridge)—Christmas exhibition of contemporary art.

Children's Art Center—Paintings and drawings by Viennese children. Through December.

Fine Arts Guild (Cambridge)—Skiing and sports pictures. Through Dec. 23.

Twentieth Century Association—Handicrafts by Gladys and John Hay; pencil "paintings" by John Pratt Whitman. Through December. Water colors by Dr. William W. Harvey. Through Dec. 11.

Boston Athenaeum—Color reproductions of Old Masters.

Holman's Print Shop—Chiaroscuro prints, old and new. Through December.

J. F. Olsson & Co.—Exhibition of color prints and etchings.

Morley Perkins Gallery—Paintings by Karl Bazild. Through Dec. 30.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of original work by the members.

Junior League Gallery—Carved birds by Francis O. Shaw; etchings by Frank W. Benson.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Bernard M. Keyes. Through Dec. 12.

(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Monday)

Robinson-Patman Act Under Test

(Continued from Page 9)

terpretations, or to strict and relatively unimportant ones, it has been claimed that the act has interjected into business a speculation far greater than any presented by the NRA. Under this law, buying and selling practices in commodity distribution are to be put under a new theory of federal control said to be as revolutionary in its methods as were the original anti-trust laws.

The Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890, it will be remembered, declared illegal "every contract, combination, in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade among the several states or with foreign nations." It provided a $5000 fine or a year's imprisonment or both for violations.

Merger of Corporations

Originally trusts were a device by which several corporations in the same line of business merged to eliminate competition and regulate prices. The anti-trust laws, inoperative at first, finally prosecuted several large companies that were operating illegally.

Under the new Patman law, it is proposed to end unfair price discriminations as between big and little retailers, on the part of wholesalers. All buyers are to be put on an even basis. All differentials in price not justified by differences in cost will be prohibited, as will allowances, rebates, discounts and other concessions that are either camouflage or are not made available proportionately to large and small buyers.

According to Gilbert H. Montague, chairman of the Committee on Federal Trade Commission and anti-trust laws of the Merchants Association of New York, "this act, unlike the NRA, carries more than peril of criminal prosecutions and injunction suits."

After conclusion of testimony in the Federal Building here, the hearing will be adjourned to Chicago for testimony relative to Montgomery Ward's participation in the sale. According to the Federal Trade Commission, this company has violated section 2 (F) of the act.

Violations of the act carry a $5000 fine or a year's imprisonment, or both.

CHRISTMAS CLUB
Accounts may be opened and payments made by MAIL. Write or telephone for signature cards and particulars.
HOME SAVINGS BANK
75 TREMONT ST., BOSTON

Brings a Blush to the Little Adding Machine

The Simultaneous Calculator

A New Machine Developed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by Dr. John B. Wilbur for Solution of Simultaneous Linear Algebraic Equations to Nine or More Unknowns

Alaska Highways Lead to Increase In Motor Vehicles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—Although most persons would expect an annual increase in the number of dog-teams in Alaska, the fact that there has been a substantial increase in the number of motor vehicles in the territory may be surprising to some.

There were 502 more automobiles —pleasure cars and trucks included —licensed in 1936 than in 1935, according to the annual report of Oscar G. Olson, territorial treasurer.

3369 Vehicles Listed

This raised the total number of pleasure cars in use in Alaska to 2435 and the number of trucks to 927—3362 cars in all.

Juneau led all other territorial cities with 215 trucks and 557 pleasure cars. Fairbanks, in the interior, was second with 166 trucks and 408 pleasure cars; Ketchikan, first Alaskan port of entry, was third with 136 trucks, 377 pleasure cars, while Anchorage, to the westward, was fourth, boasting 108 trucks and 332 pleasure vehicles.

Reason for this increase is interpreted here as reflecting improved economic conditions, as well as a response to additional automobile highways being constructed by the Federal Government and the territory.

Highway Completed

For several years there were only three cities in the whole territory of more than 500,000 square miles that were connected by road. These were Valdez, Fairbanks, and Circle over the 370-mile Richardson highway.

In September of this year the new 86-mile Fairbanks-Livengood highway was completed, and earlier the 40-mile Anchorage-Palmer (Matanuska valley) road was finished, giving greater inter-community motorcar connection. One reason for Juneau's topping the list was seen as due to completion of the Juneau-Douglas bridge late in 1935. There is also a good stretch of road out to the colorful Mendenhall glacier.

There are 26 population centers in Alaska where there are automobiles today.

Calculator

(Continued from Page 9)

ous calculator, plots the equations he is interested in on sheets of graph paper.

At this stage of the game in the usual analytical solution, the effect of each equation upon the others of the group considered is determined after a laborious manipulation of the factors, leading gradually to a solution. But once the coefficients and constants of the particular equations to be solved are set on the new calculator, a single movement of the mechanism brings the answer.

Dr. Wilbur's machine weighs 2000 pounds, has more than 13,000 separate parts, 600 feet of flexible steel tape and nearly a thousand ball-bearing pulleys. An experimental laboratory model was built in 1934, and the present construction was made possible through a fund established by Sir Douglas Alexander of New York. The machine has undergone exhaustive tests and is now in active operation.

Though built to solve nine simultaneous equations involving nine unknowns, the machine may be operated to solve equations containing even a larger number of unknowns. Accuracy of results to any degree required may be obtained by successive solutions, each one yielding a little finer accuracy than its predecessor. A complete technical description will be available in the forthcoming issue of the Franklin Institute Journal, published in Philadelphia.

Lexington to Act On Pike Billboards

Whether Massachusetts' "ribbon of concrete"—the Concord turnpike—is to remain unspotted by billboards and filling stations will probably be decided, for Lexington at least, at a special meeting to be held in that town tonight.

Dispute has been rampant in the five towns through which the pike passes as to whether its scenic beauty should be hidden by commercial advertising or sullied, as some citizens hold it would be, by erection of gasoline stations. Only one station, in Cambridge, and vegetable and fruit stands on farmers' properties, at present mark the road, and according to residential opinion, that is the way it should remain.

Bar Association Measure Is Filed

Establishment by the Massachusetts Supreme Court of a new State Bar Association which all members of the bar in this state would be compelled to join, is sought in a bill filed in the legislature today by Wycliffe C. Marshall, Watertown attorney.

As soon as set up, this association would replace the existing board of bar examiners and take over its duties, according to terms of the bill.

By its provisions the Supreme Court would make rules and regulations covering practice of law in this State and would prescribe a code of ethics, practice and procedure for admission to the bar, and rules for disciplining or disbarring members.

The new association would function as a part of the judicial system of the Government and serve as an administrative agent of the court. The Marshall legislation would not interfere with present county and local bar associations.

Philadelphia Slow Filing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7—While Philadelphia employers, almost without exception, returned the Social Security forms before the Nov. 21 deadline, according to officials, more than 500,000 employees in the area had failed to respond on Dec. 2—three days before the deadline set by the postal department.

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET BOSTON
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
INTEREST BEGINS DEC. 10
Join Our 1937
CHRISTMAS CLUB

R. I. Legislators Expect Debate On Tax, Dual Offices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 7—Rhode Island's Legislature meets tomorrow in special session called by Gov. Theodore Francis Green to clear up matters requiring attention before Jan. 1. Because it is the last legislative session for two years at least that will find the Democrats in control, a variety of constitutional amendments and other measures are expected to be introduced. Of the legislators who will assemble tomorrow, less than half will be sitting when the first session of the new legislature convenes next month.

The chief reason given for calling the session was the fact that the last Legislature failed to change the date on which the State's electors meet to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States. The present law provides that the electors shall meet on the first Wednesday in January, but the Norris amendment to the federal Constitution makes an earlier date necessary. Under the new system, the electors are expected to meet on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December to cast their official ballots.

Legislators are drafting other acts, some of which have been introduced before and all of which are expected to meet opposition. One of the proposals, calling for a constitutional amendment, would ban dual office-holding for members of the legislature. Both parties are in favor of the motives for this bill, but the issue has been raised repeatedly on earlier occasions without success.

Another measure, also requiring amendment to the constitution, would provide tax exemption up to $3000 on every home in Rhode Island. This proposal, initiated a year ago by Lieut. Gov. Robert E. Quinn, has been argued bitterly throughout the State. The Providence Governmental Research Bureau, a non-partisan organization, estimates that the measure would deprive the State's communities of $3,400,000 annually in tax revenue. Lieutenant Governor Quinn has suggested that this loss in revenue could be compensated by new taxes on personal property, "hidden wealth" that it is said now escapes all taxation.

The lineup in the Senate for the special session shows the Democrats with an edge of one vote, 21 Democrats and 20 Republicans. The Democrats, however, cannot count on this margin, because Senator John Simpson Jr. of Tiverton, a Democrat at the last session and listed as a Democrat at the special session, ran on a Republican ticket Nov. 3 and was re-elected.

Boom in Little N. H. Village Brings Citizens New Town Hall

MONROE, N. H., Dec. 7 (AP)—The town that nurtured a new-found prosperity through all the years the nation battled depression will complete this month another step in civic improvement—a new town building.

The "lean" years of the rest of the world were "fat" here, and there is no indication the economic largess that flowed into Monroe with the opening of two power dams will cease.

Monroe's valuation in 1928 was $500,139. Today, it is $9,070,955. The local tax rate is $1.22 on $100. But in 1932 it was only 75 cents, and last year, $1.08. Still it has the second lowest rate in the State.

The erection of the two-story, air-conditioned town building began in June. It is the latest benefit that has followed the 15-mile falls development of the New England Power Association, known as the Comerford dam, completed in 1930, and the McIndoes dam, a year later.

The jump in tax revenue from the dam business immediately brought changes to the farm village of fewer than 500 citizens. A model grammar school was the first improvement. Following that came: a grandstand for the school athletic field, a band concert shell for outdoor plays and pageants and other conveniences for the younger element.

The last town meeting voted an appropriation for a ski jump. A special committee is investigating the possibility of replacing one of the longest wooden bridges in the country—over the Connecticut river between Monroe and Barnet, Vt.—and there is talk of a new high school, although there now are only 30 pupils in that educational bracket.

Monroe pays the twelfth highest state tax in New Hampshire, amounting to $20,912. Its river boundaries extend to the low-water mark on the Vermont side, so most of the taxes on the power company go into New Hampshire coffers.

Fishery Products At Two Ports Show 20 Per Cent Increase

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—Fishery products landed at Boston and Gloucester, Mass., and Portland, Maine, in September were reported today by the commerce department to have totaled 38,733,000 pounds valued at $1,038,000, an increase of 20 per cent in value over September, 1935. In September, 1935, 33,409,000 pounds were landed in those ports.

The landings of hake, pollock, cusk, flounders, rose fish and whiting increased compared to those in September, 1935, but landing of all other principal species decreased.

Cold storage holdings of fishery products in the country on Nov. 15 amounted to 92,590,000 pounds compared with 76,503,000 pounds on Nov. 15, 1935.

IVER JOHNSON'S
$1.98 UP $1 UP
155-157 WASHINGTON ST. COR. CORNHILL BOSTON

Suppose He Were Your Dog!
Under existing conditions this dog may be cut, burned, frozen, starved, mutilated or drugged by experimenters without fear of punishment.
PROTEST, JOIN
THE NEW ENGLAND ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY
6 PARK STREET, BOSTON LAF. 6020
ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP $5.00
ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP $1.00

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

A Sale FOR Connoisseurs!
40% SAVINGS ON A GROUP OF Collectors' ITEMS
IN OUR ENGLISH ROOM OF FINE BOOKS
Our buyer spent many weeks in England, gathering small, choice groups in the leisurely fashion of true collecting—rejecting the many for the few, accepting that few with deep enthusiasm. Rare first editions, beautiful bindings. Tree calf bindings, fore-edge paintings, sporting prints, color plates—all together making not only one of the largest and finest but one of the most striking VALUE collections our English Room has housed in a decade. Included is the entire bound stock of W. T. Morrell, London—also at less than 40% the London evaluation! We invite you to view them.
Examples of the Gift Possibilities . . .
A Sportsman's Scrap Book, by John C. Phillips. Brown morocco, 1928. $16
First edition of Galsworthy's "Saints Progress," in rose morocco, gold top $10
Modes and Manners of the 19th Century. 4 volumes, three-quarters green morocco, formerly $75. $25
Lives of the Poets, one-third tan calf. 2 volumes, 1822. $15
Boswell's Life of Johnson. Two volumes, one-third tan calf, gold top, 1859. $19
1809 Don Quixote, in two volumes. Tan full calf. $12.50
Anthology of World Poetry, in red morocco, with gold tooling. $13
First illustrated edition of Joseph Andrews. Two volumes, full tan calf, 1749. $7
Dickens' American Notes in two volumes, three-quarters tan calf, gold top. $7
6 volume set of the Bronte's Works. Three-quarters blue calf, gold tooled, 1922. $35
First edition Anthony Trollope's "The Prime Minister," 4 volumes, three-quarters red calf, 1876. $25
Arabian Nights with colored plates by R. Westall, R. A. Brown, full calf, 4 volumes. $20
The Irish Rebellion in 1798. Gold tooled, three-quarters green calf, 1852. $11
Beautiful copy of George Cruikshank's Omnibus. Three-quarters blue calf, 1870. $15
Thackeray, by Anthony Trollope, three quarters red calf, 1879. $7.50
1843 copy of the Wassail Bowl, by Gilbert Smith. Two volumes, full tan calf, gold top and tooling. $10.50
Life of John Mytton, three-quarters red calf, gold top, 1835. Formerly $25. $10
Compleat Angler, 1824. Tree calf leather, marked from $37. $20
Emily Dickinson's Poems, 1930. Three-quarters red morocco, gold top. $10
Sterne, Fielding and Smollett's Works, in three volumes, Tree calf. Marked from $42. $25
Two volumes, Napoleon in Exile. Three-quarters purple morocco, gold edge and tooling, 1822. $12.50
BOOKS, STREET FLOOR, ANNEX — In the Store with a World of Gifts

Boston's largest selection of Watches
We are prepared to supply exactly the gift watch you want, IF that watch is among the standard, dependable, smart makes of today. We carry no others; when you buy of us you know your watch measures up to Smith Patterson standards of quality, dependability and value.
We Welcome Charge Accounts and Budget Accounts

Waltham's popular creation, 17 jewels, gold filled. $25
Hamilton's newest, 17 jewels, 14k gold filled. $47.50
Elgin, 17 jewels, 14k gold, 6 diamonds, $80; the same design with 4 diamonds, $70; with two diamonds. $60
Smith Patterson 17 jewel movement, hand made Smith Patterson case in 14k white gold, platinum trimmed, with 10 flashing diamonds. $100
Waltham, the new wrist-curved strap watch, 17 jewels, gold filled. $27.50
Smith Patterson
SUMMER STREET, at ARCH, BOSTON
DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELERS, SILVERSMITHS

Redskin Playoff at Polo Grounds—Baseball Meetings in New York Tomorrow

Annual Major-League Meetings Open Tuesday

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The eyes of the baseball world will be on New York city this week, where, tomorrow, Wednesday and Thursday, the National and American leagues hold their annual meetings along Forty-second street. Since the closing of the minor league sessions in Montreal no trades of major importance have materialized, but according to current rumors, deals and sales will greatly over-shadow official business at the big league confabs.

There is a strong possibility that Boston's representatives of the Red Sox and Bees will be among the most active traders. The Sox came back from Montreal with John Peacock, catcher, Bobby Doerr, second baseman, and several new minor league farm clubs, and without Dusty Cooke, Mike Meola, George Dickey and "Chief" Salvo. The Bees acquired Infielder Eddie Mayo from the Giants for Haslin, and took Vince Di Maggio—Joe's brother—from San Diego in exchange for Thompson and Chaplin. It is a fact, however, that the local clubs have more, and much bigger, trading irons in the fire.

Cleveland is in search of a first-class catcher and the Red Sox will listen to an attractive offer for Rick Ferrell—but it must be attractive. The Sox would make good use of a hard-hitting right-handed outfielder, an experienced infielder and, of course, pitchers. There is a rumor circulating that Third Baseman Pinky Higgins of the Athletics is headed for Boston.

Most of the Bees' trade rumors are centered around Wally Berger. The Chicago Cubs are making no secret of their need of a center fielder, and it is possible that Charley Grimm and Bob Quinn will engineer a trade within the next three days. Quinn is to be complimented on getting young Eddie Mayo away from the Giants. Eddie, although a great prospect, needs to be brought along slowly. Bill Terry was in immediate need of an experienced infielder, which he acquired in Haslin.

On the official business angle, the Red Sox are leading a movement to eliminate the lively ball, an annual debate in recent years. With almost every club in both major circuits complaining over lack of pitchers, the Sox standpoint would seem to have a good chance.

Also of considerable interest locally, will be Judge K. M. Landis's decision on the Bob Feller case. As the big league moguls trailed into New York today, it was believed that the judge might declare the Cleveland sensation a free agent. If he does, the Red Sox will bid high for the youngster's contract.

Sports Trail

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—A host of star college football seniors today were seeking to exchange a football reputation, a large scrapbook, and a college education for a job.

An Associated Press survey revealed that the boys were neither particular nor original. They want mainly to coach, teach, play pro baseball or football, or go into business.

Even Yale's Larry Kelley, who has established a reputation for originality, announced that he wants to coach and teach "for at least a year." He's not interested in pro football and he has already turned down an offer to try out with the world baseball champion Yankees.

His teammates on the all-America also stick to the general classifications. Ray Buivid of Marquette and Mike Basrak of Duquesne are going to take a whirl at pro football. Ace Parker, Duke's great halfback, wants to try for a place in the majors. Ed Widseth, the Minnesota tackle, is looking for a coaching job, and Averill Daniell of Pitt and Sam Francis of Nebraska think they "want to go into business."

Parker isn't the only star gridder interested in a baseball career. Lloyd Russell, Baylor's triple-threat back is said to be dickering for a place on the Cleveland Indians' squad. Ed Goddard of Washington State hopes to land an outfield job somewhere, and Dick Bassi, Santa Clara guard, and Babe Barna, West Virginia end, are also hoping to convince some lavish major-league scout.

Those interested in pro football jobs are Oze Simmons of Iowa, "Slingin' Sammy" Baugh of Texas Christian, Julie Alfone, co-captain of the Minnesota team, Lloyd Cardwell and Les McDonald, Nebraska; Jerry Conlee, St. Mary's, and Bill Archer, California.

Among those who prefer coaching are Capt. Matt Patanelli, Michigan, Ray Antil and Bud Svendsen, Minnesota, Herman (Foots) Dickerson, Virginia Poly, Phil Dickens, Tennessee, Floyd Blewer, California, Nello Falaschi, Santa Clara, Norman Schoen, the nation's leading scorer from Baldwin-Wallace, and Bob Kyle, West Virginia.

Getting away from the athletic procession, Bob McGee, Santa Clara, and Steve Cullinan and Chick Kaufman, Princeton, plan to study law; Ray Zeh, Western Reserve, George Stoess, Princeton, Capt. Nestor Tenrion, Carnegie Tech, Elmer Logg, Washington's brilliant quarterback, and Jim Farley, Virginia Military College, are going into various engineering pursuits; Bill Nordstrom, California, will continue his study in medicine, Gene McAteer, California tackle, will go into aviation; Bobby Larue of Pitt will continue studying dentistry; Norman Finney, Santa Clara, and Jimmy Cain of Washington will try to earn a living as salesmen; Dave Jones, Virginia Poly captain, will try his hand at agronomy, and Bill Glassford of Pitt and Bud Wilkinson of Minnesota will try business of some sort.

Bill Lewin, Water Clown, Scheduled At Boston Arena

Although little diversion is necessary for the spectacular diving and sprint swimming events in the international aquatic meet to be held at the Boston Arena Dec. 11 and 12, there has been added to the program the side-splitting comedy swimming and diving events by Bill Lewin, the world's most hilarious water clown.

Lewin has taken the country by storm in an individual water act on two previous tours of the country. With more material to draw from for his gags and mirth-provoking antics in this versatile swimming meet, he should prove sensational. For several years he starred in the gala water carnivals held at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles.

Lenore Kight Wingard, queen of American swimmers; Margaret Hutton, British Empire freestyle champion, and Josephine McKim, 1932 Olympic star, will perform in an ornamental swimming event which will prove one of the most colorful features of the evening's entertainment.

This event includes shadow swimming, water waltzing, submarine swimming, human star formation, cycling, dolphin and porpoise swimming, planking and pinwheel beneath the surface with arms and legs interlocked. The three mermaids will work in unison in this event and will perform rhythmically to water waltzes under softened lights.

Playoff Plan Made For Hockey League

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 7 (AP)—International-American Hockey League governors tentatively agreed here yesterday on a playoff series, with three teams in each division to be qualified.

Final agreement will hinge on approval of eastern division governors, as Maurice Podoloff, eastern division president, was the only eastern envoy present.

While patterned on the National League system, the new program will involve playoffs between the second and third teams of each division for the right to meet the first team. Division winners will clash in a five-game playoff series.

The final agreement will be reached at a meeting to be held within two weeks in New York city.

No Fault Found

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—Leading eastern basketball officials, including all the league coaches except Oswald Cowles of Dartmouth, attended a meeting of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League yesterday without finding any fault with the rules of the game.

Where to Dine

CONCORD, N. H.

CINDERELLA

An Eating Place of Quality

Cooked Food, Pastry, Ice Cream

Lunches Put Up to Take Out

CONCORD, N. H. Opp. State House

Nardini's

6 NORTH MAIN STREET

No Liquor Sold or Served

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Home Cooked Foods

MODERATELY PRICED

ATTRACTIVELY SERVED

PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS

Alma's Tea Room

Scenic Wonder Highway

JUST NORTH OF MANCHESTER, N. H.

Ace of Gridders - - - —By Pap'

ACE
PARKER
DUKE'S TRIPLE-THREAT IS RATED THE GREATEST BACK IN THE BLUE DEVILS' HISTORY
!!
AIMIN' HIGH
HE RAN 105 YARDS TO SCORE AGAINST NORTH CAROLINA AND BREAK THE EXISTING TIE
THERE'LL BE NO PRO FOOTBALL FOR ACE - HIS HEART IS SET ON A MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL CAREER
PAP'

Longest Gains Made by Parker and Popovich

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—Credit Ace Parker, Duke's all-America halfback, and Milton Popovich of Montana with the longest of the football season's long gains.

Parker was credited with numerous long runs during the 1936 campaign but saved his best for the objective game with North Carolina, grabbing a kickoff five yards back of his own goal and running 105 yards to a touchdown. Popovich did the same thing against Oregon State.

These were the outstanding individual scoring sprints of the campaign but an Associated Press roundup of long runs, long passes and long kicks developed scores of other sensational plays.

Byron White of Colorado University, for instance, ran 102 yards with a kickoff against Denver and Dexter Stanphil of Sewanee grabbed a Florida fumble in mid-air on his own goal line and sprinted 100 yards to score. Bud Langley of Southern California made a 100 yard run to tie Notre Dame Saturday after intercepting a pass.

Credit for the longest passes goes to Bert Johnson of Kentucky who passed 66 yards to Bob Davis against Maryville.

The longest gain reported on a forward passing play was 85 yards. Cella of New York University passed 30 yards to Millner, who ran 55 yards to score against Rutgers.

Ken Noble of Baldwin-Wallace passed 15 yards to Norman Schoen, who ran 70 yards for a touchdown against Case. A Larue-Goldberg lateral was good for 87 yards when Pitt trounced Carnegie Tech.

While the emphasis ordinarily rests on the ball carriers, college kickers produced some astounding feats. Larke Buser of Baldwin-Wallace was credited with one punt that covered 85 yards, 70 in the air. George Fowler of Indiana got away a boot that traveled 84 yards from the line of scrimmage against Purdue. One punt by Johnny Andrews of Western Reserve stopped 83 yards away and Sam Francis, all-America fullback from Nebraska, kicked one 82 yards against Pitt. Bush Lamb of Iowa sent a punt booming 80 yards against Temple.

Field goals played a relatively small part in the football scheme of things but Tom Ferry of St. Mary's kicked two placements against Fordham, one going 46 yards. Bill Lynch of Princeton, drop-kicking specialist, booted a 46-yard field goal against Rutgers.

Among outstanding long runs reported were:

Ray Hapes, Mississippi, 98 yards with a punt return, against Union University.

Sampson, George Washington, 98 yards with a kickoff against Catawba.

Ed Armfield, Davidson, 95 yards with a kickoff against Furman.

Sam Francis, Nebraska, 95 yards against Iowa State.

Bob Masters, Baylor, 95 yards against Oklahoma City.

Harry Harrison, Penn State, 94 yards against Penn.

Hugh Wolfe, Texas, 93 yards against Minnesota.

Carl Totach, St. Louis, 92 yards against Grinnell.

Walker, Catholic, 91 yards against West Virginia.

Guy Millner, Louisiana, 90 yards against Auburn.

Andy Trzeciak, Virginia Military, 90 yards against South Carolina.

Jack White, Wabash, 88 yards against Depauw.

Larry Buhler, Minnesota, 87 yards against Texas.

Joe Kilgrow, Alabama, 83 yards to beat Mississippi State.

Al Agett, Michigan State, 82 yards against Michigan.

Bill Crass, Louisiana State, 82 yards against Arkansas.

Andy Uram, Minnesota, 78 yards after taking lateral from Wilkinson, to beat Nebraska.

John Locke, Fordham, 76 yards with intercepted pass to beat Southern Methodist.

Bill Osmanski, Holy Cross, 60 yards with intercepted pass to beat Dartmouth.

Lou Elverson, Penn, 65 yards with punt return to beat Princeton.

George Matsik, Duquesne, 72 yards to beat Pitt.

High Lights From Amateur Athletic Union Convention

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 7 (AP)—High lights of the A. A. U.'s three-day convention.

Election of Jeremiah T. Mahoney as president, by a margin of 199 3-7 to 127 4-7 over Maj. Patrick J. Walsh in an all-New York contest that saw the winner, a close personal friend of President Roosevelt, carry Maine as well as Vermont, indirectly, through support of the Adirondack association.

Defeat of the proposal to collect an "Olympic tax" on admissions to athletic events sponsored by the A. A. U.

Retention of the metric system of measurement for National A. A. U. championship track and field events, with local option otherwise.

Fixing of age limits for girl athletes competing in A. A. U. events, district or national, at 12 years for swimming and diving, up to 10-foot springboard competition; 15 years as the limit otherwise in swimming, diving, basketball, handball, gymnastics and track and field.

Addition of Catholic Youth Organization and Junior Chamber of Commerce of the United States to the list of allied members of the A. A. U.

Award of 1937 convention to Boston, along with senior boxing championships, and distribution of major national title events for next year otherwise as follows: men's indoor track and field, New York; outdoor, Marquette University; women's indoor track, St. Louis; men's basketball, Denver; women's basketball, Wichita; wrestling, Baltimore; men's indoor swimming, Yale University; outdoor, Des Moines, conditionally.

Checker Ice for Hockey

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 7 (AP)—When the Syracuse Stars and the Springfield, Mass., teams in the International-American Hockey League lined up against each other last night they found the ice on the rink frozen in a checker board pattern. It was a holdover from an ice follies show put on this week by the Junior League. Passing was erratic and seemed to bother both teams. League officials said it was the first time professional teams had played under such conditions.

Hungary Wins Soccer Match

DUBLIN, Dec. 7 (AP)—Hungary defeated the Irish Free State team, 3 to 2, in an international soccer game yesterday. The winning lineup was the same as that which dropped a 6-to-2 decision to England last Wednesday.

Sports Mirror

By The Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Advocates of Olympic boycott lost by close margin on first test vote of A. A. U. convention.

Three Years Ago

College football attendance for 1933 rose 13 per cent.

Huskies Well Fixed In the High Jump

Although Jimmy Sandler, last year's captain and Jewish Olympic champion, will not be available at Northeastern this year, Coach Edward S. Parsons has another potential high-jumping champion in Danny Miles of Norwood, one of the better prospects in a promising sophomore group.

Miles was a consistent six footer as a freshman and was undefeated in dual competition. He also did well in the major indoor meets at the Garden.

Most notable of his performances came at Andover, where he set a new cage record with a lift of 6ft. 1⅛in. He was close to those figures in the meets with St. John's Prep and Boston College freshmen.

Miles has been working out under the direction of Sandler, and although he has not yet come close to his last year's attainments, he is working slowly through the early stages. His first real competition does not come until Jan. 23, in the annual Y. M. C. A. meet.

The Huskies are well fixed in the high jump, for in addition to Miles, Coach Parsons has Dick Whipple of Brighton, who has been close to six feet on several occasions. He usually can be counted upon for at least a point in dual meets.

College Football Results

East

Western Maryland 13, Maryland 0.

Midwest

Western Reserve 33, Case 3.

South

Elon 32, Catawba 13.
Mississippi 0, Tennessee 0.
Mississippi State 7, Florida 0.
West. Ky. T. 32, Tampa 20.

Southwest

Arkansas 6, Texas 0.
Southern Methodist 9, Rice 0.
Texas A. & M. 13, Manhattan 0.
Texas Tech 7, Arizona 7.

Far West

Gonzaga 13, Washington State 6.
Hardin-Simmons 26, Fresno State 6.
So. California 13, Notre Dame 13.
St. Mary's 13, Temple 7.

Gridiron Interest Centered Around Three Bowl Games

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—Except for a couple of games next weekend and the California-Georgia Tech clash at Atlanta Dec. 26, football from now on paradoxically turns into bowling.

The interest in the 1936 gridiron campaign, which virtually ended with last Saturday's final flourish of surprises, is concentrated almost entirely on post-season "Bowl" games. Washington and Pittsburgh meet in the Rose Bowl battle, oldest of the New Year's Day contest; Louisiana State and Santa Clara meet in the Sugar Bowl at New Orleans, while Duquesne is slated to meet a still unselected southern opponent in the Orange Bowl at Miami.

All these teams except Santa Clara have concluded their regular seasons. The Bronchos clash with Texas Christian in their final regular-season game next Saturday. The University of Miami, surprise conqueror of Georgetown last Friday, meets South Carolina Friday night in this week's only other game.

Only one of last Saturday's contests, Arkansas' 6-to-0 victory over Texas, had any bearing on a conference race, but the other, mostly intersectional, provided a fitting finale for an "upset" football season.

Notre Dame, one of the year's most erratic teams, wound up by playing a 13-to-13 tie against Southern California. The Trojans made only one first down to 18 for Notre Dame and were out-gained about four yards to one, but a lateral pass shook Dick Berryman loose for a 65-yard touchdown run and Bud Langley, substitute halfback intercepted a pass and ran 100 yards for the other Trojan score.

A 76-yard run by Dick Todd featured the Texas Aggies' 13-to-6 triumph over Manhattan, while two poor punts by the easterners enabled St. Mary's to defeat Temple 13 to 7.

The South's biggest surprise came when Mississippi held the highly regarded Tennessee Volunteers to a scoreless tie. Mississippi State took a 7-to-0 decision over Florida. Western Maryland conquered Maryland of the Southern Conference, 12 to 0, to win the State title. Southern Methodist defeated Rice 9 to 0, while Texas Tech surprised by tying Arizona, 7 to 7. In the Far West Gonzaga sprang its yearly upset by defeating Washington State, 13 to 6.

Wales in Rugby Triumph

PARIS, Dec. 7 (AP)—A team from Wales, playing under Rugby league rules, defeated a French team, 10 to 3, yesterday. Wales, led, 6 to 3, at half-time.

Redskins In Pro Gridiron Playoff Sunday

National Pro Football Final Standing

Western Division

	Won	Lost	Tied	Points For	Points Agst.	P.C.
Green Bay	10	1	1	248	118	.911
Chicago Bears	9	3	0	222	94	.750
Detroit	8	4	0	235	102	.667
Chicago Cards	3	8	1	74	143	.273

Eastern Division

Boston	7	5	0	149	110	.583
Pittsburgh	6	6	0	98	187	.500
New York	5	6	1	115	163	.455
Brooklyn	3	8	1	92	161	.273
Philadelphia	1	11	0	81	206	.083

Results Dec. 6

Boston 14, New York 0.
Detroit 14, Brooklyn 6.
Green Bay 0, Cardinals 0 (tie).

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—Joe F. Carr, president of the National Professional Football League, announced today the Boston Redskins and the Green Bay Packers will meet for the league championship next Sunday at the Polo Grounds.

The playoff for the Ed Thorp memorial trophy, emblematic of the title, is due to be held in the East and normally would be played in Boston, home of the eastern division champions.

"The decision to play the game in New York was reached following a canvass of the club owners involved and of the players of the two teams," said Carr. "Since the playoff game is largely one in which the players are rewarded for winning the divisional titles and their sole remuneration is from the players' pool made up from the gate receipts of the playoff, it was decided that New York was the place in which the players would benefit to the greatest degree possible under existing conditions.

"New York is not only the most centrally located spot, but the danger of bad weather appears less here than in any other spot, with the Polo Grounds offering the best equipment for inclement weather with its large covered stands and brilliant lighting system."

The Redskins clinched the eastern title yesterday by shellacking the New York Giants, champions from 1932-35, 14-0. The Packers gained the western division championship more than a week ago.

Around the Hub

Blow to Bostonians

Four long years the Boston public has viewed the unsuccessful struggle of the Boston Redskins to gain title honors in the National Professional Football League. Yesterday the 1936 edition, coached by Ray Flaherty, won the eastern division championship by defeating the New York Giants, 14 to 0, at the Polo Grounds.

Now the local football fans are not going to view their Redskins in their moment of triumph—the playoff with the Greenbay Packers, western division winners, for the league crown. George Marshall, president of the Redskins, has been bitterly disappointed at the nonsupport of Boston fans and will play the game in New York.

This is a serious blow to the Boston sport fan. The city has been hailed as one of the greatest sport centers in the nation, but holding the Redskin playoff in New York is no boon to that claim. And on the other hand, the moving of this game is no boon to pro football.

The lack of support here is partly traceable at least. Regular customers of a year ago were visibly disturbed at the season opener when they found their seats of other years marked up in price without having had advance notice. This started them in a rather unfavorable mood, and then the Redskins made matters worse by displaying a poor brand of football, losing to the N. Y. Giants, 7 to 0.

Mr. Marshall has a perfect right to move this game. He is not doing so for personal mercenary reason either. The players receive a goodly portion of the playoff receipts and naturally desire to draw as large a gathering of the paying public as possible. When 17,000 New York customers paid to view that game in the rain yesterday, Marshall sought to reward both the New York public and the players by holding the playoff game there.

Pro football is all right, the players are all right, Mr. Marshall is all right and Boston is all right, but the whole thing has been badly bungled this year. That opening game debacle plus a torrent of pent-up words about the poor support, uttered by Mr. Marshall in mid-season, and the press playup of those hasty words has not helped.

Perhaps the Redskins would be appreciated more somewhere else and perhaps their absence would help local college football. W. M.

Boston Couple Win

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 7 (AP)—Richard S. Lovering of Boston teamed with his wife today to win the mixed doubles of the annual Pinehurst round-robin tennis tournament.

The couple won 25 of their 30 games, with second honors going to Mr. and Mrs. Read Hager of New York, who won 21 and lost nine.

Union in 39 Events

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 7 (AP)—Four Union College winter teams will meet college competition in 39 different events during the season opening tomorrow night with the Union-Middlebury basketball game. J. Harold Wittner, director of athletics, said today.

Tatum to Coach Cornell Nine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 7.—James M. Tatum, former University of North Carolina and Coastal Plain League baseball star, was today named head coach of baseball at Cornell University, by James Lynah, director of physical education and athletics. Tatum has been assisting Carl Snavely on the football coaching staff of Cornell during the past season, and last spring was freshman baseball coach.

Defeat Should Do Bruins A Lot of Good, Ross Says

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	6	1	4	27	19	13
Detroit	4	3	3	21	17	11
Boston	4	2	3	18	22	10
Chicago	1	4	5	10	19	6

Canadian Division

Canadiens	6	1	4	25	25	13
Americans	5	3	3	24	30	13
Toronto	4	1	6	27	30	9
Montreal	3	3	5	23	23	9

Results Dec. 5

Canadiens 4, Boston 3.
Montreal 3, Toronto 1.

Results Dec. 6

Americans 3, Detroit 3, overtime.
Rangers 2, Chicago 1.

Just to show the Bruins that they still need work and still need to play their best to keep up with the leaders in the National Hockey League, Canadiens gave them something of a rude awakening Saturday night at Montreal, beating them 4-3. Leaving Boston the Bruins had gone through several games without defeat and confidently expected to add the Montreal Frenchmen to the list.

According to Manager Art Ross, the defeat will do the locals a lot of good. There was a trace of over-confidence and cockiness which has been properly dispelled. At today's light workout the players assumed a more serious attitude and when they left the ice at the Arena this noontime they were set for the battle with Detroit tomorrow night.

This has been a rocky season in the N. H. L. to date. Many veterans have dropped from the wayside, others have signified intention of dropping and heaviest of all has been the toll of injuries. Maple Leafs and Red Wings, Stanley Cup finalists last year and early season choice to repeat this season, have been shaken disastrously.

Detroit has staggered under the handicap of losing the services of Marty Barry, Scotty Bowman, Mud Bruneteau, Syd Howe and last night found a new situation for Manager Jack Adams to combat—the absence of Doug Young. Young went out of last night's game with an ankle injury and is not expected to return until late in the season.

Some of those on the injured list are about ready to return and may see action against the Bruins tomorrow night. Even in the face of such handicaps the Wings managed to hold the fast moving Americans to a 3-all overtime tie in Madison Square Garden last night.

Other games over the week-end saw Montreal heap more trouble on the turbulent Conny Smith by defeating his Leafs on Toronto ice, 3 to 1. Rangers disappointed some 13,000 Chicago fans by edging the Hawks last night on Chicago ice, 2 to 1. Canadiens moved into a tie for first place in the Canadian division and Rangers increased their lead in the American group.

1936 Grid Season Saw Many Freak Plays Completed

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—Football owes its popularity to its spectacular possibilities—long runs, long kicks, long passes and freak plays—and the 1936 season gave fandom its full quota.

A nation-wide survey by the Associated Press reveals an endless number of odd or sensational plays during the past season, many of them decisive factors in deciding major games. The "freaks" are most interesting.

Larry Kelley's "soccer kick" of a loose ball which led to Yale's victory over Navy aroused so much comment it's hardly necessary to recall it now. Most of the other oddities aren't so well known.

Pass Bounced Back

When McKendree played Washington University of St. Louis, Benny Isselhardt of McKendree shot a pass over the line of scrimmage. The ball hit Walter Cog, Washington tackle, bounded back and was caught by Isselhardt for a net gain of three yards. Atwell of Brown had the same experience against Penn, but his net gain was only one yard.

In the game with Idaho, a Utah State pass bounced off one Utah end's hands, hit the Idaho quarterback's shoulder and fell into the hands of the other Utah end in the end zone for a touchdown. In much the same fashion, California scored its first touchdown on Stanford. A pass intended for Henry Sparks, California end, was smothered, apparently, by three Stanford defenders in the end zone, but the ball struck a Stanford player's knee and flew right into Sparks' hands.

The biggest crowd of the season saw one of the strangest sights. The 102,000 who watched Army meet Navy on a bitterly cold day saw a rabbit, breaking loose from some mysterious source, dash 80 yards to a "touchdown"—much the longest run of the day.

Then there was that Pitt-Ohio State game in which the Panthers achieved a modern football upset by winning, 6 to 0, without trying a single pass. Purdue and Indiana, scoreless after the first half of their annual duel, scored six touchdowns in the final half, all on passes in which the receiver stood in the end zone, and wound up in a 20-to-20 draw.

Intercepted Pass

When Michigan played Minnesota, Wilbur Moore, Minnesota substitute, intercepted a Michigan pass and ran for a touchdown, the first time in history an intercepted Wolverine aerial produced a touchdown.

Imagine, too, the embarrassment of Kenneth Goodson of Southern Methodist. Attempting to pass into the flat zone, Goodson lost control of the ball. It sailed backward about five yards and Bobbie Martin of Arkansas, rushing in to smear the play, caught the ball and ran 27 yards to a touchdown.

Lou Drone of St. Louis was attempting a point after touchdown against Washington University of St. Louis. He kicked low and the ball struck the chest of an opposing tackle and bounded high in the air and over the cross bar for the point.

Thanks to its end-around play, on which six players are potential ball carriers, Michigan State trounced Kansas. Of the six Michigan State touchdowns, the ends scored four, the backs two.

Bill Kurlish, Penn's heavy-duty back, should have been given a couple of extra points for persistence in the Navy game. With the ball on Navy's five-yard line, Kurlish swung around the Tars' left end and ran across the goal line. The play was called back, however, and Penn was penalized five yards. On the next play, Kurlish again carried the ball. This time he swung around Navy's right end and ran 13 yards to a touchdown that stuck.

Bozeman Should Test Layton In Billiard Tourney

CHICAGO, Dec. 7 (AP)—Johnny Layton of Sedalia, Mo., now leading the field with five victories and one defeat, will run into one of the most dangerous entries in the world's three-cushion billiards tournament tonight in young Jay Bozeman of Detroit.

Bozeman, although defeated last night by Otto Reiselt, 50 to 44, in a 61-inning game, played fine, all-around billiards and has a better average than most of the leaders. The four games he lost in seven starts were among the closest of the meet.

Tied for second place were Kinrey Matsuyama of Japan and Welker Cochran of San Francisco, each with four victories and two losses. Willie Hoppe, defending champion, was third with three victories and two defeats. One of the leaders saw action yesterday.

Allen Hall of Chicago defeated Earl Lookabaugh of Chicago, 50 to 19, in 41 innings in last night's first match. Then Reiselt took Bozeman into camp, building up a lead which withstood the Detroit star's late rally. The standings:

Player	W.	L.	Pts	Inns	HR	BG
Layton	5	1	276	270	41	28
Matsuyama	4	2	290	267	12	43
Cochran	4	2	277	303	10	35
Hoppe	3	2	284	221	10	37
Denton	3	3	280	345	8	54
Bozeman	3	4	331	331	9	37
Thurnblad	3	4	268	328	7	48
Reiselt	3	4	283	342	8	44
Hall	3	5	343	384	7	37
Lookabaugh	3	5	294	386	6	41

Guldahl Leads Pros With 207

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Dec. 7 (AP)—Ralph Guldahl of St. Louis led the golf pros down the home stretch of a $10,000 chase today with a 54-hole, subpar card of 207, in the seventh Miami Biltmore open.

He added a third round of 69 on the par-71 course yesterday to previous scores of 68 and 70, and had only to hold his pace for 18 more holes today to collect the $2500 first prize. He won the $1000 first money in the Augusta open the week before.

Guldahl stepped out ahead when Horton Smith blew up. The blond Chicago pro, who won the tournament last year, led the field for the first two days, but was unable to keep his approach shots on the greens yesterday, and took 77 for a 54-hole total of 214.

W. Lawson Little Jr., a newcomer to the brigade of money seekers, found himself in second place with 213 after posting a third round 73. He can collect $1250 if he remains there through the last 18 holes.

Smith was tied for third place with Denny Shute of Coral Gables, new P. G. A. champion; Henry Picard of Hershey, Penna., and Jimmy Demoret of Houston, Texas.

Guldahl and Picard, who also had a 69, were among the very few to continue subpar golf. The veteran Gene Sarasen of New York shot an erratic 74 for a total of 215, a spot he shared with Mike Turnesa of New York.

Tony Manero of Greensboro, N. C., national open champion whose 67 Saturday put him in the running, promptly ruined his chances with a 78 for a 220 total.

International Hockey League

Results Dec. 5

Philadelphia 2, Cleveland 1.
Springfield 5, New Haven 2.

Results Dec. 6

Syracuse 4, Springfield 4.
Philadelphia 2, Pittsburgh 2.
Providence 3, Buffalo 2.
New Haven 3, Cleveland 3.

Amusements

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH LAST 8 TIMES Tonight-8:30

MORRIS GEST presents
A CHINESE COMEDY IN ENGLISH

LADY PRECIOUS STREAM

By S. I. HSIUNG

with Clarence Derwent, Constance Carpenter, First Play, American Theatre Society and Theatre Guild. Evgs. $1.10-$2.75; Thursday-Saturday Matinees, $1.10-$2.20.

Shubert TWO WEEKS Tonight - 8:30
Evgs. 55c-2.20 Wed. Mat., 55c to $1.10
Sat. Mat., 55c to $1.65

Farewell Tour, Last Chance to See Glorious Musical Masterpiece

BLOSSOM TIME

Schubert Melodies—Romberg Music

NEW YORK, N. Y.

LAURENCE RIVERS, Inc. presents

William Gaxton : : Kitty Carlisle

in ERIK CHARELL'S

White Horse Inn

International Musical Comedy Hit

CENTER Theatre, 45th St. and 6 Av.

Evgs. $1.10-$3.30 to $5.50
Mats. Wed.—55c to $2.20. Sat.—55c to $2.75

New York City

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Young Dog Was Asked to Be King: A Drawing by Maurice Day

The Young Dog With Two Tails

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

There was once a young dog who thought himself the unhappiest animal in the world, for instead of having one tail like all the other dogs he knew, he had two tails, one black and one white to match his coloring. Whenever he went out all the other young dogs made fun of him.

"See him come with his two tails!" they would call and then laugh and laugh until they rolled over on the ground, and the poor dog with two tails would hurry home sadly to his mother. But at last she said to him one day:

"I see how it is with you here. You are so unhappy that you neither eat nor sleep. I shall send you away to your uncle, my favorite brother, so that you may see the world, and learn that you are not so different after all."

Then she packed a basket with chicken sandwiches and eclairs and gave her son her blessing and he started forth to seek his uncle while all the dogs laughed themselves into fits as he passed with his two tails sadly between his legs.

The journey was a long one. Sometimes there were rivers to cross, and sometimes he had to sleep between the roots of a forest tree when night came upon him in the woods. But at last he reached the home of his uncle and what was his surprise to find that his uncle, his mother's favorite brother, had not one tail nor two nor three nor even four, but five tails, and his wife had four! Although his uncle welcomed him warmly and was very kind to him, the young dog could see plainly that he was a little ashamed of his new nephew for having only two tails.

"At least you aren't one of those miserable common dogs with only one tail," he said comfortingly. "Although your dear mama was so afflicted that she had to go and live in the country of the One-Tails, I have always been sure her sons would be worthy of the family."

In this new country all the dogs had more than one tail, and the more tails they had the more important they were. The king had ten and he wagged them in every direction, some fast, some slow, some in circles, and some even in squares. The young dog was filled with breathless admiration and practiced for many hours until he could do all sorts of amusing things with his two tails, sometimes using them as a pair and then suddenly wagging them in opposite directions or at different rhythms, until he won the admiration of dogs with even five or six tails by his adroit handling of the two that he was blessed with.

So a year went by quickly and happily, and then the young dog was taken with a desire to see his mother. So after many affectionate farewells, he returned to his own home, but now he walked so proudly and was so sure of the attractiveness of his tails, that the dogs who once had laughed at him, were impressed, and soon this uncertainty turned into downright envy, and it became the fashion to fasten a false tail or two beside the real one, and before another year had gone by, the young dog was asked to be king, because as they all said:

"Surely a dog with two tails must have a more balanced judgment than a poor dog with only one."

Tahu Goes to Sioux Indian School

Tahu, the little Stony Indian, and his father and mother, had been riding now for some days, driving until too dark to see the road in front of them, and then camping out for the night near some clear, sparkling brook.

His father told Tahu they had crossed the boundary line between the United States and Canada and he showed him the American flag waving over the post office as they passed through a small town. Tahu saw the same colors as on his own flag—red, blue and white. He wondered if those colors meant to the people here what they meant to the Indians. His mother had told him that red stood for courage, radiance and the sun which warmed them; that blue was for happiness and white for peace.

At last they had reached the Sioux Indian village where they were to visit. His father told Tahu he would understand the language of the little Sioux boys, because once long ago, when two bands of Stonys were hunting the buffalo, one band went south, the other north and another tribe came in and separated them.

The northern band was his own tribe, the Stonys, while the southern band became known as the Sioux and lived in the United States. That happened many years ago before there was any boundary line between the United States and Canada and when the Indians hunted the buffalo for food and clothing.

Tahu found things just as interesting here as among the Blackfeet Indians, though he didn't spend quite so much time out doors, as the Sioux boys and girls were very enthusiastic over their school work. Tahu couldn't understand that at first, but he went right along to school with a little boy named Tommy and then he was just as thrilled as his little friends. Besides he began to learn a little English.

There wasn't a single moment in school when he wasn't interested in what was going on around him. One boy they called Paul brought his beautiful, white dog to school with him, and everywhere Paul went the white dog went, too. When it was Paul's turn to read, Paul went forward and the white dog went with him. That seemed very funny to Tahu.

Some of the boys went out in the school yard and made a hotbed where they could sow their flower and vegetable seeds. The school children didn't seem to stay in one place very long at a time, only the little tots in one school he visited.

When it came noon and they had eaten their lunch, each child put a paper on the floor, put his head on it and went fast asleep. Tahu did the same, too, one day. Then when he woke up the teacher took them out doors, for it was a warm May day and while she held a very little child in her arms, the others gathered around her while she told them stories for an hour, mostly about how the Indians lived long, long ago.

TA-DE-WIN

The Bee And The Lily

He did not knock but entered in
A vestibule of white
Climbed a flight of golden stairs
And disappeared from sight.

I saw him when he hurried out
A swaggering brigand, he,
With a bag of honey hidden away
And gold dust on his knee.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

The Fir Tree That Sparkled

It was Christmas Eve. Busy people were hurrying back to their homes. Everyone seemed happy, everyone, that is, except a little fir tree who leaned her green head against the wall of a shop and sighed disconsolately. That morning she and several other trees had been placed outside the shop on the pavement, and all but she had been bought.

"Do buy me!" she cried to the passers-by. "I shall be so pretty when I am hung with fairy lights. Then I will wink and twinkle and shine for you. Do buy me, oh do buy me."

But although she was often picked up and admired, she was always put down again with the same remark, "A dear little tree, but too small."

Now it was getting late, and the little tree wept sadly.

"Nobody wants me," she sobbed. "Just because I am the youngest and the smallest I shall be of no use to anyone this Christmas."

The Wind Speaks

At that moment the wind came blowing down the street. The little tree was glad, for they were friends. She had known him ever since her first tiny green shoot had appeared above the ground, and many were the times he had crooned her to sleep like a nurse, for he could be wonderfully gentle if he liked. Tonight, however, he was in a boisterous, merry mood, rattling the doors and the windows as he passed, tossing the snow into heaps, and blowing people's hats into the street.

"Happy Christmas! Happy Christmas!" he shouted as he rushed by. And then he caught sight of the disconsolate little fir tree.

"Hullo! Hullo!" he cried. "You don't look as cheerful as usual. What's it all about?"

"No one will buy me," wept the tree. "Everybody says I am too young and too small to be of any use. I shall not be able to shine for anyone—I shall have to spend Christmas all by myself."

"You are quite right there," said the wind in his bluff, kindly way. "You will certainly spend Christmas alone if that is the way you look at things. But listen while I tell you something. No one is too young or too small to be of use. The seashore needs the grains of sand; the ocean needs every drop of water; the sun each ray of light, and you are going to find somebody who needs you."

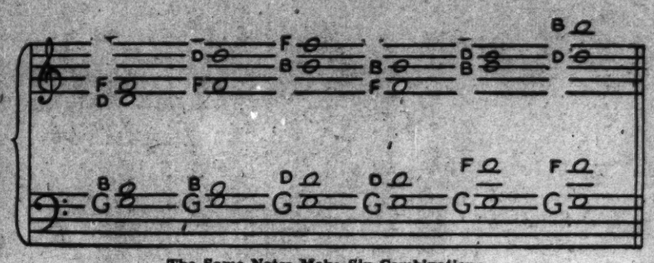
Where the Tears Went

"But it's so late," cried the little tree, "and I have done my best."

"No, no, you have not," said the wind. "What about those tears that I see? We must get rid of them. Come, I will help you!" And he blew with his cold, bright breath until the drops froze, and the tree winked, and twinkled, and looked as if she were hung with diamonds.

"Oh, Mother!" cried a little girl who was passing, "look at that lovely sparkling tree. I have never seen anything so pretty."

"It is just the size we want, too," replied her mother. "How fortunate we are to have found it."



The Same Notes Make Six Combinations

Musical Shorthand

By Nicolas Slonimsky

Shorthand writing is not a new invention. It was used in ancient Rome, and it is by shorthand—that is by putting down on paper little hooks and crooks, each one of them a word, or a phrase—that great speeches have been preserved. And in present-day America most business offices cannot carry on without a secretary who takes dictation in shorthand as quickly as the words are spoken.

There is shorthand in music, too. Two centuries ago it was very popular: there were all kinds of strange hooks, curls, festoons, crooks and zigzags, to the left and to the right of every note. They were called ornaments, embellishments or graces.

Sometimes there were no notes at all. Intsead, a lot of figures, with sharps or flats to the right of them, were put underneath a single bass note, and the player was supposed to play from the figures as we play from the notes.

Nowadays, composers rarely use graces, and never use figures. Music has become too complicated, and to put down in figures some of the chords used by modern composers is just as difficult as to take dictation in shorthand of a sentence like this: "The pusillanimity of counter-secessionist witenagemote jeopardizes the feasibility of re-establishment of the whilom hegemony."

Figured Bass

In Conservatories of Music, musical shorthand continues to be taught under the name of Figured Bass. Students of harmony are expected to write this Figured Bass fluently.

It is not very difficult. Each figure stands for an interval, counted from the Bass up. For instance, 6/4 means that you are supposed to take a Sixth up from the Bass, and then a Fourth up from the Bass.

You can take that Sixth and that Fourth in any octave above the Bass, and it will still remain a 6/4 chord. For instance, G—C—E is a six-four chord, because E is a sixth up from the Bass and C is a fourth up from it.

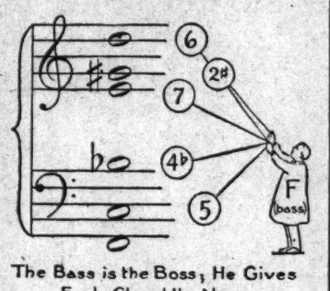
The chord G—E—C is also a six-four chord, even though C may be a whole octave and a fourth above the Bass G.

The chord, G—E—C—E—G—C is still the same six-four chord, because from the Bass up we have fourths and sixths only.

The Bass is the Boss. It gives each chord a name. Thus, a Seventh Chord has the interval of a seventh from the Bass up. The following chord is a Seventh Chord: G—B—D—F, because from G to F is a Seventh. The full name of this chord should be Seven—Five—Three chord.

Again, it does not matter in what order the upper notes are put, provided we keep in mind that:

1. We write out the letter-notes counting from the lowest note up.
2. The Bass is the Boss. It gives a chord its name, and no matter how the upper notes are shuffled



The Bass is the Boss; He Gives Each Chord Its Name

around, the Bass does not move. When the Bass moves, the Chord changes.

A Seventh Chord

Let us take our Seventh Chord and put it in all possible orders. We shall have G—B—D—F; G—B—F—D; G—D—B—F; G—D—F—B; G—F—B—D and G—F—D—B.

Every one of these chords is a Seventh Chord even though the order of letter-notes is changed above the Bass. But there is always a Seventh from the Bass G to F, wherever that F may be.

Now let us change the Bass. Then, of course, the name of the Chord will change, too. We shall keep the same four letter-notes as before, with B in the Bass: B—D—F—G.

This Chord is called Six-Five Chord, because there is a Sixth from the Bass B to G, and a Fifth from the Bass B to F. The full name of this chord should be Six-Five-Three Chord, but Six-Five is enough to "tag" or identify the Chord, so the full name is not used.

This Six-Five Chord can also be shuffled in six different ways, without moving the Bass, and it will still be called Six-Five Chord even though the upper letter-notes are not in the order of the alphabet.

Move the Bass Again

Now, let us move the Bass once more. Let D be the Bass. Our four letter-notes will then be: D—F—G—B. The full name of this chord will be Six-Four-Three, because there is a Sixth from the Bass D to B, a Fourth from the Bass D to G, a Third from the Bass D to F. But in practice, this chord is called simply the Four-Three Chord.

When we change the Bass once more, this time to F, we will get the Chord of the Second. It is easy to see why. In this Chord, F—G—B—D, there is a Second from F to G, and that is enough to "tag" this Chord, for no other Chord has the interval of a Second from the Bass up.

This Seventh Chord and its Inversions (the Six-Five Chord, the Four-Three Chord and the Chord of the Second are all Inversions of the Seventh Chord), are commonly used in harmony, and so are Triads, and *their* Inversions—the Sixth Chord (which should be called by its full name, Six-Three Chord), and the Six-Four Chord.

And so we can write down in shorthand, or in Figured Bass (Bass with interval-figures underneath), any chord in any key. All we have to do is to put the letter-notes in the alphabetical order (without touching the Bass, of course), and assign figures for every interval counting from the Bass up. If a note has a Sharp or a Flat on it, we put that in our Figured Bass, too. There are many systems of musical shorthand, and you can invent one of your own if you feel like it.

Remember only that in Harmony the Bass is the Boss.

(This is the eleventh article in this music series, which is being published on this page on the first Monday each month.)

Gray Pussy Welcomes a Rival

John ran out into the yard to meet daddy. "Did you bring it? Did you bring the surprise?" he called as he ran. Daddy had told him that morning that he would bring one. Daddy's eyes were shining. They answered before his lips did.

When he stepped out of the car there was a soft bundle of fur in his arms.

"A puppy!" cried John even before daddy could put the tiny fat fellow on the ground.

The puppy stood on its funny little short legs and looked at them, John and daddy laughed. John ran to take it into his arms.

"I hope he will be happy here," daddy said. "What do you think our Gray Pussy will say?"

Just then John really could not care. He loved the soft bundle in his arms so much he could not think of another thing. He hugged the puppy to him and took it into the house for mother to see.

"I am going to call him Tiny," John told mother as they watched the little fellow trot about the room.

Even Gray Pussy came in to see him. Gray Pussy did not say a thing. She just sat down close to the fire and blinked sleepy eyes at this new pet in the family that had such funny fat legs.

But that night after supper things did not go so well. When John made a basket soft with a blanket and put Tiny to bed inside, trouble began.

Tiny would not lie down. He stood in the middle of his basket and cried. John tried everything before he had to leave Tiny and go off to bed himself, but it was all of no use.

Still Tiny cried. He did not like to be alone in the kitchen.

"He will be all right in a little time," said daddy as John kissed him good night.

But a little time passed and grew into a long time. Still Tiny cried and cried. John could hear him from his own bed upstairs.

"Oh, dear," thought John. "Perhaps Tiny isn't going to be happy here! Perhaps—" But John would not let himself think that.

"Oh! Oh! Oh!" cried Tiny in puppy talk down in the kitchen. John could not sleep. He could only lie and listen.

After a time daddy went to the door and let in Gray Pussy. Then John could hear daddy reading to mother. When daddy's voice stopped, John listened.

Tiny had stopped crying.

"Well," said daddy.

"At last," said mother, as they climbed the stairs. "Now we can go to bed."

After the lights were out, John lay thinking. How was Tiny getting on? Was he asleep? John could not go to sleep for wondering.

So he slipped from his bed and down the stairs—quietly, so as not to awaken mother and daddy. He walked on his toes to the breakfast room and turned on the light. Then he opened the kitchen door just a crack and peeped through.

"Purr-r! Purr-r! Purr-r!" he heard. Then John winked his eyes and looked again.

Sure enough those were Gray Pussy's ears sticking up inside Tiny's basket. Those were Gray Pussy's eyes looking out at him like two green lamps.

"Purr-r! Purr-r! Purr-r!" said Gray Pussy. She seemed to know just what she was talking about. "You go back to bed. I'll sing this puppy to sleep."

Gray Pussy had sung the puppy to sleep. There, pressed against her, lay Tiny, his nose on his paws, sound asleep. How John loved Gray Pussy. He crept off and left his pets.

"I guess Gray Pussy knows more about making friends than we do," John smiled to himself as he climbed into bed and pulled the covers about him. "I'll give her a big saucer of milk in the morning to tell her so."

[These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month.]

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Pressed Against Her Lay Tiny, Sound Asleep

Praja's Home In Burma

Praja was a little Burmese boy, with olive-brown skin, straight black eyes set in a flat face, luxurious black hair bound up in a knot at the top, and a gay, happy smile.

Praja lived in Burma, a land of high mountains and deep valleys, rich in dense vegetation, in gold and silver deposits and mines of precious jade and priceless rubies. Situated between India and China and touched by the Bay of Bengal and the Indian ocean, Burma belongs to Great Britain, as a part of the Indian Empire, although actually it is more like Siam than India.

In a small, one-story house, Praja lived. The house was built upon poles, because of the great rainfalls. The walls were of woven bamboo and the roof of the house was of palm leaves, sewn securely to cane rafters. He reached the first story, or platform, of his house by means of a strong ladder. Inside the simple home there was no furniture, for the family ate and slept on the floor. Praja used a cane pillow the size of a loaf of bread.

Outdoor Cooking

His mother did all the cooking out of doors, on fires built on the ground. Her cooking utensils consisted of two or three earthen pots, but she managed to prepare a tasty meal to satisfy her family. Usually she served rice, with a hot sauce made from curry and red peppers and flavored with fish.

Praja ate neatly with his fingers from two bowls, one for the rice and one for the curry. After eating, each member of the family washed his own dishes.

It was very pleasant to eat out of doors, for the street was lined with tropical fruit trees, and behind the little house was a small plot of ground planted with flowers and vegetables.

Praja was dressed exactly like his father, in a white cotton jacket and a gay colored cotton skirt, or tacmin, tied in front at the waist, and, falling to the ankles, was bound closely about the legs.

Sometimes Praja accompanied his father far up the Irrawaddy river, into the Mogok valley, where the most beautiful rubies, known to the outside world, are found. Praja's father dug beneath the surface of the earth into layers of gravel.

This gravel was carefully washed in a machine that churned it about, separating the sand from the dirt and leaving only pebbles. As rubies are heavier than pebbles, they fall to the bottom, so Praja's father turned the pile upside down and the red rubies came out on top.

The Irrawaddy River

As Praja and his father journeyed up the great river, they passed broad fields of rice, the main food of the people to whom it is sold in Japan, India and other countries.

Further up the Irrawaddy, there were magnificent forests of hard wood, the beautiful teakwood tree, growing in clumps, and rising high above all the other trees of the forest. Teakwood is used for shipbuilding, for furniture and other purposes. When it is cut, the elephants who work so hard and faithfully in the forests of Burma drag the wood down to the streams where it is floated down to the ship ports on rafts made of bamboo, for teakwood is so heavy it will not float downstream unaided.

Praja always enjoyed watching the huge elephants at work. There is no other place on the face of the earth that has more elephants than Burma. They aid with getting the forest timber into the rivers and streams, they work on the farms dragging heavy plows to break up a section of the jungle for cultivation, or carrying the hay into stables.

Intelligent animals the elephants can swim rivers and climb hills, they can push their way through the dense jungles, and like small children, when the hill is too steep to go down, they sit on their hind legs and slide.

Praja loved the elephants, and he often helped his father wash them, throwing great buckets of water on the tough gray skin, and scrubbing the faithful beast well with rough brushes.

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ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 West Adams St., Dept. 52, Chicago, Ill.

Listed Stock Quotations

Leaders Sag on Dull Trading; Low-Priced Specialties Higher

Commodity and Money Markets

Some Specialties Rise Moderately In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—Cross currents eddied through the stock market today with an assortment of specialties working higher and many leaders drifting downward.

The list, generally, apparently paid little attention to Supreme Court decisions or to business news that was interpreted as constructive. Trading was extremely slow near the final hour.

Steels dipped notwithstanding estimates of the American Iron & Steel Institute that current mill operations were up .7 of a point over the previous week at 76.6 per cent of capacity, a new top since May, 1930.

Stock transfers approximated 1,600,000 shares.

Specialties Higher

Weakening of prices in both the London and Paris markets drew further attention to complicated European matters, with the result traders, on the whole, exhibited a warier attitude toward the buying side.

Commodities were without definite trends. Foreign currencies slipped a trifle in terms of the dollar.

Shares managing to push ahead included Manati Sugar common and preferred, Texas Gulf Producing, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Paramount, Warner Bros., Loew's, Dome Mines, Utilities Power & Light, Standard Oil of N. J., International Paper & Power "C," International Hydro-Electric, Texas Corp., Westinghouse and Goodyear.

In the backward division were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Safeway Stores, American Can, General Electric, Consolidated Edison, North American, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Anaconda, Kennecott, U. S. Smelting, Standard Oil of Indiana and Ohio Oil.

Bonds Hesitant

The bond market was in a hesitant mood today and prices ranged narrowly both upward and downward.

Some of the lower-priced rail liens continued the improvement of last week, but there were soft spots in that department as well as among the industrials.

Best showing was provided by International Hydro-Electric 6's, which rose more than 3 points in continuation of Saturday's upswing. Loew's 3½'s, National Dairy 3¾'s, Penn Dixie Cement 6's and Pure Oil 4¼'s were fractionally higher.

In the industrial sector slight losses were chalked against Columbia Gas & Electric 5's, International Telephone 5's, Walworth 4's and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½'s.

Among carrier liens on the upside where B. & O. 4½'s, St. Paul 5's, North Western 4¾'s, Erie 5's, Illinois Central 4¾'s and Union Pacific 3½'s. Lower were New York Central 5's and Southern Railway 4's.

Yesterday's Treasury announcement of new financing at record low interest rates confirmed the opinion of many traders that the easy-money policy will continue to dominate for a long time and that rates will continue low.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—The curb market moved listlessly today and trading leaders found little support except at concessions from Saturday's closing levels.

A handful of specialties were in demand at improved prices. Great Atlantic & Pacific gained about 2¼ and Red Bank Oil 1½.

Aluminum Co. of America fell back 1½, and Youngstown Steel Door yielded 3. American Cyanamid "B," Gulf Oil, American Gas & Electric, Wayne Pump and Pan American Airways were fractionally lower.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Record
Cleve El Illum Co	25c	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 10
Fairfax Bear Co	..	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 3
Hart & Cool Co, Inc	15	..	..	..
Hollinger Cons Gold Mine Ltd	10c	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
St. Louis, Rocky Mt & Pac Co.	51	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Sloan & Zook Prod Co	12.50	..	Dec. 14	Dec. 10
Uichek Tool	60c	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 12
Accumulated				
Alum Co of Am 6% pf	$1.50	..	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Denison Mfg Co db62	..	..	Dec. 18	Dec. 11
Gen T Allied Cp pf	..	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 7
Otis Steel $5.50 conv 1st pf	$2.75	..	Dec. 15	.....
Spang Chalfont & Co 6% pf	$1.50	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 14
Irregular				
Midland Stl Prod Do	12 .. 50c	..	Dec. 23 Jan. 1	Dec. 15 Dec. 15
Increased				
Celanese Cp of Am	$1	..	Dec. 23	.....
Initial				
Darling Strs 12 cum pf pf	50c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 18
Otis Steel $5.50 conv 1st pf	$1.37½	Q	Dec. 15	.....
Tamblyn (G) 5pf	62½c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Year 1936				
Horn AC pr pref	17½c	..	Nov. 16	Nov. 2
Do	17½c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Optional				
Ig Elec Ventilating spec	80c	..	.....	.....
Invest Co of Amer	7	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 12
Participating				
Horn (A C) Co pr pf	6c	..	Dec. 17	Dec. 10
Do 2d pf	26c	..	Dec. 17	Dec. 10
Reversed.				
Chapman Ice Cr	10c	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 12
Special				
Grant (W T) Co	$1	..	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
Transcontinent West Air, Inc	25c	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 17
Stock				
Horn (AC) Co	$1.89	..	Dec. 17	Dec. 10
Pub Stl B&ATr 20%*				
Regular				
Amer Coach & B 25c*			Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Amer Superpwr Corp 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Arrow-Hart & Hegeman El pf	$1.62½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Celanese Corp of Am 7% 1st pf pf	$3.50	S	Dec. 21	Dec. 16
Do 7% pr pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
Cleve El Illum Co 56c	Q	Dec. 22	Dec. 10	
Do pf	$1.12½	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Fafnir Bearing Co 53	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 3	
Grant (WT) Co 25c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	
Hart & Cooley Co, Inc	25	..	.....	.....
Hollinger Cons Gold Mines, Ltd	5c	M	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
Kan Pow $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do pf pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Mineral Steel Co non-cum	50c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
St. Louis, Rocky Mt & Pac Co	25c	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Do pf	$1.25	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Sloan & Zook Prod Co	12.50	..	Dec. 14	Dec. 10
Trueson Lab, Inc	15c	..	Dec. 10	Dec. 7
Uichek Tool	12.50	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 12
World Invest Trust	6c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 25

*Either 15% in stock or $7 in cash.
†Stock or cash.
‡Subject to approval by stockholders on Jan. 15, 1937.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Dec. 7	Last Dec. 5
14¼	8½	Cuban Am Sug	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
126	65½	Cuban Am Sug pf	125	125	125	..
44¼	35½	Cudahy Packing (2½)	38½	38½	38½	38½
24½	16¾	Curtis Publishing	20¼	19¾	20¼	20¼
21¾	10½	Curtiss-Wright	19¾	19¾	20¼	..
		Curtiss-Wright A (.50b)	21¾	20½	20¾	21¾
		—D—				
19¾	7¾	Davega St (.30f)				
101½	52	Deere & Co	10	10	10	..
33½	19½	Deisel W G (1f)	23	22	22	22
24¾	16¾	el & Hudson	32	32	32	32
9¾	4¾	Del Lack & W	46½	46	46	46
117¾	4	Denver R G pf (2)	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
49¾	30¼	Detroit & Mack	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
37¾	27½	Diamond Match (1½f)	11	9¼	10	9¼
43¾	27½	Diamond M pf (1¾f)	32½	31½	31½	..
61¼	41½	Distillers Cp Seag	38¾	38¾	38¾	39¼
85½	64½	Dome Mines (2f)	39¼	38¾	39¼	39¼
117¾	73¾	Distillers Cp ww5	85½	85½	85¾	85¾
85½	50½	Dominion Stores	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
50½	29	Douglas A	36¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
35¾	13	Dresser A (3b)	73	73	73¾	76¼
18¾	6¾	Dresser B (1b)	40¾	40½	40½	50
18¾	13¼	Dunhill Inter	36¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
104¾	133	Duplan Silk (1)	18½	18½	18½	..
133¾	129	du Pont de Nem (6.10b)	183¾	181¾	182	182
		du Pont deb (6)	133¾	133¾	132¾	..
		—E—				
97	85	Eastern Roll Mill	9	8¾	8¾	9
49¾	39¾	Eaton Mfg (2f)	37¾	36¾	36¾	37¼
47¾	30¾	Ellington Schild	14	13¾	14	14
11¾	6¼	Elec Auto-Lite (2.40)	43	42¾	43	43¾
15¾	10	Elec Auto-L pf (7)	..	..	..	..
97¾	83¼	Elec Boat (.60b)	113	113	113	113
24¾	16¾	Elec & Mus Ind (.15b)	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
36¾	22¾	El Paso N Gas (1.80)	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
10¾	5¾	Elec Pow & Lt	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
89¾	39¾	El Pwr & Lt pf (6)	24	23¾	23¾	..
89¾	39¾	El Pwr & Lt 6% pf	37¾	37	37	..
89¾	39¾	Elec Pow & L pf (7)	39½	39	39	39¼
89¾	39¾	Elec Sto Bat (3.50b)	87¾	87	87	89¼
15¾	8¾	Elk Horn Coal (h)	43¾	42¾	43¾	43
15¾	7¼	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	61¾	61¾	61¾	..
16¾	8¾	Engineers Pub Svc (1f)	14¾	14¾	14¾	15¾
16¾	8¾	Equitable Off Bldg (.20b)	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
11	..	Erie RR	10	9¾	9¾	10
34¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	18¾	18¾	18¾	..
20	11¾	Erie RR 2pf	15¾	15¼	15¼	15¼
15¾	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
40¾	23½	Evans Products (1f)	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
8¾	4¾	Exchange Buffet	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
		—F—				
5¾	2¾	Fairbanks Co	..	..	..	..
25¾	6¼	Fairbanks pf	3¾	3½	3½	..
59¾	24¾	Fairbanks Morse (1f)	21¾	21	21¾	21¾
59¾	35¾	Fajardo Sug (3)	63¾	63¾	63¾	64
12¾	7¾	Fed Motor Tr (.60)	37¾	36¾	36¾	..
5¾	2½	Fed Screw	63¾	63¾	63¾	..
5¾	2½	Fed Water Serv	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
11¾	5¾	Fed'd D Bld pf (4½)	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
11¾	5¾	Fidelity Ph F In (1.30f)	118	118	118	..
106¾	86¾	Firestone T&R pf (6)	106¾	106¾	106¾	..
106¾	86¾	Firestn T&R pf (6)	106¾	106¾	106¾	..
106¾	86¾	First Nat Stores (2½f)	103¾	103¾	103¾	..
106¾	86¾	Florsheim Shoe A (2f)	31	31	31	..
106¾	86¾	Flintkote Co (1)	37¾	37¾	37¾	..
106¾	86¾	Follansbee B (1f)	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
106¾	86¾	Food Mach (1.40)	43¾	43¾	43¾	..
106¾	86¾	Foster-Wheeler	43¾	43¾	43¾	..
106¾	86¾	Fourth Nat Inv (2.30b)	47¾	47¾	47¾	..
106¾	86¾	Franklin Sim pf (6½f)	47¾	47¾	47¾	..
106¾	86¾	Freport Texas (1)	27¾	27¾	27¾	..
106¾	86¾	Freport Tex pf (6)	112	112	112	..
106¾	86¾	Fuller pr pf	73¾	73¾	73¾	..
		—G—				
¾	¾	Gabriel S rts wi				
3¾	3¾	Gabriel Snub A				
11½	..	Gamewell				
43¾	..	Gen Am Inv (.75b)				
100	..	Gen Am Trans (3b)				
17¾	..	Gen Asphalt pf (6)				
17¾	..	Gen Baking (.60f)				
11	..	Gar Wood Ind (.55b)				
51¾	..	Gen Bronze				
31	..	Gen Cable				
31	..	Gen Cable A				
34½	..	Gen Cable pf (4f)				
33¾	..	Gen Electric (1f)				
4¾	..	Gen Foods (1.80f)				
11	..	Gen Gas & E A				
19¼	..	Gen G & Elec pf				
116	..	Gen G & E 5½% A				
122	..	Gen Mills (3)				
118	..	Gen Mills pf (6)				
123¼	..	Gen Motors (4½b)				
58	..	Gen Mot 5% pf (3)				
72	..	Gen Ref Co Ad				
30	..	Gen Print Ink (2½b)				
32¼	..	Gen Pub Service				
4	..	Gen Ry Signal (1)				
34¾	..	Gen Realty				
57¾	..	Gen Realty pf				
33¼	..	Gen Refineries (2½b)				
30¾	..	Gen Steel Cas pf				
18¾	..	Gen Theater Eq (2b)				
27¾	..	Gillette Saf Ras (1f)				
81¾	..	Gimbel Bros pf (5)				
6¾	..	Gimbel Bros pf (6)				
55¾	..	Glidden (2)				
33¾	..	Glidden pf (2¼)				
3¾	..	Gobel				
10¾	..	Goebel Brew (.30f)				
13¾	..	Goodrich				
31¾	..	Goodrich pf (5)				
21¾	..	Goodyear				
102	..	Goodyear 7 pr (4)				
77	..	Goodyear pf (5)				
13¾	..	Gotham Silk Hos				
3¾	..	Goth S H pf 7				
2¾	..	Graham-Paige				
6¾	..	Grand Cp 2d pf				
3¾	..	Grand Union (.40)				
25¾	..	Grand Un pf (1½g)				
24½	..	Granite City Stl (1)				
16	..	Grant, W T (1.40)				
42¾	..	Great Nor pf				
22¾	..	Great Nor Ore (3) 44%				
22	..	Great West Sug (2.40)				
39¾	..	Green, H L (1f)				
22¾	..	Greyhound Corp (.60f)				
1¾	..	Guantanamo Sug				
63¾	..	Gulf Mob & O pf				
120½	105	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf (2½g)				
		—H—				
14¾	6	Hall Printing	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
125½	100	Hamilton W pf (6)	131	131	131	131
106½	86	Hanover Fire (2.50)	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
18¾	12	Harbison Walker (2f)	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
13	8	Hat Corp of Am	17¾	17¾	17¾	..
123	102	Hayes Body	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
106	86	Hayes Body pf (6)	83¾	83¾	83¾	..
106	86	Hecker Prod Corp (.60)	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
106	86	Hercules Motors (1f)	43¾	43¾	43¾	..
106	86	Holland F (1¾b)	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
106	86	Hollander (1½)	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
106	86	Holland Sugar (2f)	43¾	43¾	43¾	..
106	86	Hollingsworth pf (7)	15-16	15-16	15-16	..
106	86	Houdaille H B (1.65f)	32	32	32	..
106	86	Houston Oil (1f)	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
106	86	Howe Sound (2)	43¾	43¾	43¾	..
106	86	Howe & Man	17¾	17¾	17¾	..
106	86	Hud & Manhat pf	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
106	86	Hudson Motors	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
106	86	Hupp Motors	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
		—I—				
29½	12¾	Ill Central	24¾	23¾	23¾	24¾
125½	88	Ill Cent Lt (4)	111	111	111	..
106½	86	Indian Refining (1a)	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
106½	86	Indus Rayon (1.40f)	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
106½	86	Ingersoll-Rand (3f)	124½	123½	124	124½
106½	86	Inland Steel (5f)	119½	117½	117½	118
106½	86	Inspiration Cons (.30b)	13¾	13¼	13¼	13¼
106½	86	Intertype R T2½f)	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
106½	86	Interstate Bus	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
106½	86	Interstate Iron	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
106½	86	Int Agr Corp	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
106½	86	Int Agr Corp pf	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
106½	86	Int Business M (9f)	161¾	159¾	159¾	159¾
106½	86	Int Harvester (2½)	92¾	91¾	92¼	92¼
106½	86	Int Harvester pf (7)	97¾	97¼	97¼	98
106½	86	Int Hydroelec	156¾	156¾	156¾	..
106½	86	Int Mercr Marine	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
106½	86	Int Nickel (1.50b)	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
106½	86	Int Pap&Pow A	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
106½	86	Int Pap&Pow B	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
106½	86	Int Pap&Pow C	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
106½	86	Int Pap & Pr (5f)	47¾	47¼	47¼	47¾
106½	86	Int Print Ink	90½	90½	90½	92
106½	86	Int Rys C A pf	47¾	47¾	47¾	..
106½	86	Int Salt (1½f)	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
106½	86	Int Shoe (2f)	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
106½	86	Int Silver	48¾	48¾	48¾	..
106½	86	Int Tel & Tel	30¾	30¾	30¾	..
106½	86	Interstate Dept S (.50b)	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
106½	86	Island Crk Coal (3)	34¾	33¾	34½	33¾
		—J—				
144	88	Johns Manville (3f)	142	141¼	142	142
139	75½	Jones & L'lin pf (3½g)	138	138	138	137½
		—K—				
50¾	30½	Kalamazoo St (1f)	48	48	48	48
38	13¾	Kan City Sou (1)	18¾	18¼	18¼	..
30¾	15¾	Kan C South pf (1b)	18¾	18¼	18¼	..
39¾	20¾	Kelsey Hayes W A (1½b)	..	..	..	..
39¾	20¾	Kelsey Hayes W B (1½b)	..	..	..	..
102	102	Kelvinator Corp (.60)	102	102	102	102
101¾	97¾	Kennecott Cop (1.70b)	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
101¾	97¾	Keystone Stl & W (3)	97¾	97¾	97¾	98
20½	7¾	Kinney & Co	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
7¾	3¾	Kinney pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
54¾	34¾	Kresge Dept S	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
32¾	19¾	Kresge (S)	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
32¾	19¾	Kroger Groc & B (1.60f)	23¾	23	23	23½
		—L—				
39½	19¾	Laclede Gas Stl	21¾	20¾	21¾	..
43¾	22	Lambert Co (2)	31¾	31¾	31¾	..
19¾	11¾	Lee Rubber (.40)	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
60	30	Lehigh Port Cem (2b)	40¾	40¾	40¾	..
60	30	Lehigh P Cem pf (4)	108	108	108	..
60	30	Lehigh Val Coal	14¾	14¼	14¼	..
60	30	Lehigh V Coal pf	32	32	32	..
60	30	Lehigh Val RR	158	158	158	..
60	30	Lehman Corp (2f)	30¾	30¾	31	..
60	30	Lehn & Fink (1¾b)	24¾	24¾	24¾	..
60	30	Lerner Sto (3f)	30	30	30	..
60	30	Libbey-Owens-F (3½b)	31¾	30¾	31	..
60	30	Liberty McN & L (1b)	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
60	30	Life Savers (2½)	111	110	110	..
60	30	Liggett & Myers (4f)	111	111	111	..
60	30	Liggett & Myers B (4f)	111	111	111	..
60	30	Lima Loco Wks	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
60	30	Lin-Belt (1f)	24¾	24¾	24¾	..
60	30	Liquid Carbonic (2.80)	30¾	30¾	30¾	..
60	30	Lit Brothers (1)	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
60	30	Loew's Inc (3f)	67¾	67¾	67¾	..
60	30	Lone Star Gas (2f)	43¾	43¾	43¾	..
60	30	Long Bell Lum A	43¾	43¾	43¾	..
60	30	Lorillard (New) (2)	24¾	24¾	24¾	..
60	30	Louisville Gas A (1)	24¾	24¾	24¾	..
60	30	Louisville G & E (A)	24¾	24¾	24¾	..
60	30	Ludlum Steel (1f)	24¾	24¾	24¾	..
		—M—				
49¾	27	Mack Trucks (3f)	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
114	100	Macy, R H & Co (2)	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
43½	22	Madison Sq Gar (.80f)	43¾	43¾	43¾	..
3¾	1¾	Magma Copper (1)	32¾	32¾	32¾	..
11¾	7¾	Manati Sugar pf (6)	43¾	43¾	43¾	..
11¾	7¾	Man Shirt (2)	43¾	43¾	43¾	..
11¾	7¾	Maracaibo Oil	4½	4½	4¾	4¾
11¾	7¾	Marine Mid (.40f)	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
11¾	7¾	Market St Ry pf	23	22¾	23	23
11¾	7¾	Market St Ry ppf	41¾	41	41¾	40¼
11¾	7¾	Market St Ry 2 pf	6¾	6¼	6¾	..
11¾	7¾	Marshall Field	55	54½	55	..
11¾	7¾	Martin Parry	21	20¾	20¾	21½
11¾	7¾	Mathieson Alkali (1¼)	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
11¾	7¾	May Dept Stores (3)	41	40¾	40¾	40¾
11¾	7¾	Maytag 1 pf (6)	67	67	67	67
11¾	7¾	McCall Corp (2f)	109	108	109	..
11¾	7¾	McCrory Sto	35¾	35½	35½	..
11¾	7¾	McCrory pf (6)	30¾	30½	30½	..
11¾	7¾	McCrory 1f (2f)	99¾	99¾	99¾	20½
11¾	7¾	McGraww-Hill	43½	43½	42½	43
11¾	7¾	McIntyre Porcu (2)	23¾	23	23¾	23
11¾	7¾	McKeesport Tin (8½b)	40	39¾	39¾	40
11¾	7¾	McKesson & R	90½	90½	90½	89½
11¾	7¾	McLellan Sto un (20b)	13¾	13½	13½	13¾
11¾	7¾	Mead Corp	18¾	18½	18½	18¾
11¾	7¾	Mead Corp pf (6)	24½	24	24½	24½
11¾	7¾	Memph Cp	97¾	97½	97½	..
11¾	7¾	Mengel Co pf	11	10¾	10¾	11
11¾	7¾	Mesta Mach (3¾b)	104	103¾	104	104
11¾	7¾	Miami Cop	62	62	62	..
11¾	7¾	Mid-Cont Pet (1.15b)	11¾	11¾	11½	11¾
11¾	7¾	Midland Steel (4b)	29¾	29	29	29¼
11¾	7¾	Min Honeywell (1½f)	45¾	44½	44¾	45
11¾	7¾	Min Honeywell pf (b)	104¾	104½	104½	..
11¾	7¾	Min Moline	116	115	115	..
11¾	7¾	Min Moline pf (3g)	9¼	8¾	8¾	9¼
11¾	7¾	Min SP & SSM LL	78¼	78	78½	79
11¾	7¾	Mission Corp & R (.45b)	8¼	8	8	..
11¾	7¾	Mo Kan & Tex	22¼	22½	22½	22½
11¾	7¾	Mo Kan & Tex pf	7	7	7	7¼
11¾	7¾	Mo Pacific (h)	27½	26½	26½	..
11¾	7¾	Mo Pacific ph (h)	3¾	3	3¼	..
11¾	7¾	Mohawk Carpet (11.20f)	63	63	63	..
11¾	7¾	Monsanto Chem (1f)	27¾	27½	27½	27¾
11¾	7¾	Montgom Ward (2f)	97¾	96½	96½	98
11¾	7¾	Morrell & Co (2.40)	66	65¼	65¼	64¾
11¾	7¾	Mother Dode (½b)	45	45	45	..
11¾	7¾	Motor Products n (2f)	1¾	..	..	..
11¾	7¾	Motor Wheel (1.40f)	39¾	39¼	39¼	39¾
11¾	7¾	Mullins Mfg (½b)	24½	24	24½	24½
11¾	7¾	Mullins pf (7)	38½	36¼	36½	36½
11¾	7¾	*Mumming Bird (3f)	98	98	98	98½
11¾	7¾	Murray Body ½f)	33¾	33¾	33¾	36¾
		—N—	18½	18	18¼	18½
21¾	13	Nash Motors (1)	17	16½	16½	16¾
20½	13½	Nash Chat Stu	40¾	40½	40¼	..
15¾	8¾	*Nat Acme (.45b)	17	16¾	17	17¼
28¾	21¾	Natl Avia Corp (1b)	14¾	14¼	14¼	14¾
21¾	12	Nat Biscuit (1.60)	32¼	32	32	32¼
21¾	12	Nat Bisc pf (7)	158	158	158	..
107¾	102	Nat Cash Reg (1b)	31¾	30¾	30¾	31
107¾	102	Nat Dairy Prod (1½b)	24	23¾	23¾	24
33¾	24	Nat Dairy pf A (7)	111	110	111	110
33¾	24	Nat Dairy pf B (7)	10¾	10¾	11	11
33¾	24	Nat Dept Stores	108½	108½	108½	108
33¾	24	Nat Dist Pr (2f)	21¼	20¼	20¾	..
33¾	24	Nat Lead (.75)	31¾	30¾	30¾	..
33¾	24	Nat Pow & Lt (.60f)	35½	35	35	35½
33¾	24	Nat Steel (1½)	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
33¾	24	Nat Tea (1.60f)	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
33¾	24	Natomas Co (.80f)	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
33¾	24	Nelsner Bros (2f)	12½	12½	12½	12½
33¾	24	Newberry Co (2.40f)	58½	58	..	..
33¾	24	NY Air Brake (2½b)	36¾	36¼	..	..
33¾	24	NY Central	75	74½	74½	75
33¾	24	NY Chi & StL	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
33¾	24	NY C & StL pf	41¼	41¼	41¼	..
33¾	24	NY Dock	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
33¾	24	NY Dock pf	24¾	24¾	24¾	..
33¾	24	NY Investors (h)	25	23¾	24½	25
33¾	24	NY NH & H (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
33¾	24	NY N O & T pf (h)	5	4¾	4¾	5

Business and Industry

U. S. Treasury Offers New Long-Term Issue at 2½ Per Cent

Commerce and Finance

World Buying Of Wheat Stimulated By Threat of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The demand for cash wheat is broadening and is forcing prices for futures of wheat higher, both in this country and abroad. Prices reflected the most active buying in a long time the past week, and at Chicago, Winnipeg and Liverpool new highs for wheat were registered, and in most cases prices were the highest since 1933.

While wheat futures were strong here, the cash market continues to keep ahead, and contract grades are still selling at big premiums in domestic markets, despite the upturns in the pit.

One day's sales from Chicago last week included 630,000 bushels cash wheat, the largest for any one day in a number of years. On other days the average sales were liberal, reflecting increasing need for wheat on the part of mills who have used up a large part of their early season accumulations. Flour production has been heavy, while primary receipts have been light. As a result, visible stocks have decreased sharply, with the total now about 10,000,000 bushels less than a year ago.

War Threat a Fact

The threat of war has made foreign nations conscious of the small supplies of wheat they are carrying. As a result Italy has stepped out in front and has been a big buyer of wheat in Argentina, Australia and Canada, and has even taken wheat from our Pacific Northwest. This activity on the part of Italy stimulated other buyers, and agitation in Great Britain for the maintenance of heavy reserve stocks is taking form in an official program to accumulate liberal reserves.

As the world supply and demand position at present indicates a close adjustment this coming season, any extra buying would undoubtedly create a tight situation.

After several dull weeks in the export trade, Canada has had a big business the past week or 10 days, sales of 8,000,000 bushels being made last week, while so far this week sales have been from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 bushels daily.

While sales of Canadian wheat have increased and export clearances also have been large, the movement from first hands in Canada has continued to shrink, with country marketings on Tuesday of this week only 120,000 bushels, the smallest since the crop began to move.

At the beginning of this week the total Canadian surplus available for export was only 144,250,000 bushels, compared with 285,000,000 bushels a year ago, with the prospective demand outlook much better than last year.

Subsoil Moisture Low

Light precipitation in the Southwest was not sufficient to change the moisture situation a great deal, and over the major part of the hard winter wheat belt as well as the entire spring wheat area of this country and Canada the supply of subsoil moisture is dangerously small.

Active buying swept corn and rye up to new high levels on the crop, but in all grains there was free profit-taking, which caused some reaction from the best time.

Argentine corn shipments to this country continue liberal. However, most of this grain appears to be wanted in seaboard areas, and the distribution of small amounts in the West has not affected the markets to any great extent.

Lumber Sales Exceed Output by 37 P. C.

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported new business received by the lumber industry during the week ended Nov. 28 exceeded production by 37 per cent.

New business reported by 563 mills totaled 244,456,000 feet, production, 178,227,000 feet, and shipments, 174,156,000 feet. The maritime strike continued to restrict production and shipments, the association said.

Revised figures for the preceding week were mills, 606; production, 211,172,000 feet; shipments, 195,856,000 feet; orders, 238,493,000 feet.

During the week ended Nov. 28 the industry stood at 49 per cent of the 1929 weekly production average, and 49 per cent of 1929 shipments.

Sydney Steel Plant Raises Wage Rates

SYDNEY, N. S. (AP)—Wage increases of 7½ per cent for all employees in the Sydney steel plant of Dominion Steel & Coal Corporation and its subsidiaries in eastern Canada and Newfoundland were announced by Vice-President H. J. Kelley.

The increase, which gots into effect Dec. 16, does not include miners of the Dominion Coal Company, working under a two-year contract expiring Jan. 31, 1937.

The increase, also applicable to all salaried workers, will mean an outlay of between $500,000 to $600,000 yearly, it was stated, and will affect 3600 workers in the steel plant pay rolls and 4200 subsidiary plant employees.

Willys-Overland Employs 3000 Additional Workers

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—The Willys-Overland Company announced that 3000 additional men reported for work Monday on the assembly line. About 1600 are now employed.

The December schedule calls for 6000 complete cars, with the factory going into multiple shift operations early in 1937.

All departments of the company will be in full operation.

Grand Trunk Orders Rails

NEW YORK (AP)—Grand Trunk Western R. R. has ordered 5000 tons of heavy duty steel rails and fastenings from Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. and Inland Steel Co.

New Deal's Cheap Money Policy Menace If Rates Rise, Says Edie

AUGUSTA, Ga., (AP)—Responsibility for controlling recovery to prevent another hollow boom and break in security prices was put up to Washington by Dr. Lionel D. Edie, economist, at the close of the investment bankers of America convention.

Asserting bond prices have gone "skyhigh" under the easy money policy pursued by federal authorities the last few years, Edie warned the men who underwrite and sell securities against being made the scapegoats in event of an upturn in interest rates and fall in the investment market.

"Already efforts are being made in Washington to put the blame on private bankers when the turn in money rates comes," he said.

Answer to Landis

Many of his listeners took this as reference to the challenge to business before the convention Friday by James M. Landis, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, to share with Government the burden of controlling the "new recovery" and to heed the "verdict" of the last election.

Dr. Edie, member of a New York city firm of consulting economists declared federal authorities had called a "halt on the bull market in bonds" last summer when the Reserve Board boosted Reserve requirements of member banks of the system 50 epr cent to reduce the surplus supply of potential credit.

He described the board's action as the signal of a broad underlying turn in money conditions, following the decline in interest rates to record low levels, rather than marking an abrupt change. Since then, he noted, Treasury obligations have risen to new peaks, but attributed this to a "mental lag" in financial circles before significance of money signals is recognized widely.

While forecasting further moves by federal authorities early next year to draw the credit strings tighter on rising recovery, Dr. Edie interpreted Washington's policy as aimed to stabilize conditions rather than reverse the tide.

Can't "Peg Prices, Edie Says

But he questioned the power of Government, even with reinforced financial controls of federal agencies under the New Deal to "peg" security prices or business.

Meantime, he observed, the banking community had become "oversold" on the idea Government could keep money rates at "abnormally low levels." Bond prices had climbed to record peaks in partial reflection of belief that reign of "cheap money" would last indefinitely with federal support, he said.

"The only way to curb a boom," he held, "is to tighten money rates. Unless bankers make this clear they will be made the goats because officials say we must not have tight money.

"Whoever is responsible for keeping money rates low during a boom must be held responsible for not curbing it."

The easy money policy, he declared, by forcing the yields on investments to extremely low levels, threatened with insolvency on a turn in interest rates many investors and financial institutions heavily loaded with bonds bought at high prices.

Ross Upholds Federal Power

A debate on private versus government development of electric power brought predictions of further rapid expansion of the industry.

Upholding federal and municipal penetration into the power fields as a "tremendous influence" in reduction of electricity rates, J. D. Ross,

Economics in the News

(Continued from Page 1)

principle as applied to war debts, not only because it is discriminatory, but because it gave the debt negotiations the atmosphere of bankruptcy proceedings.

However, Britain wants—or did want—a whittling down of the indebtedness to 10 cents on the dollar, and I am not sure how American public opinion would react to a settlement on those terms. Mr. Roosevelt, if he thinks the offer worthy of consideration, could no doubt sell it to the American people. But without such a sponsorship the effort would most likely fall very flat.

Might Pay in Goods

A lump-sum payment in the above manner is merely a way of exchanging creditors. The British would be indebted to private Americans instead of to the United States Government. The process is called "commercialization."

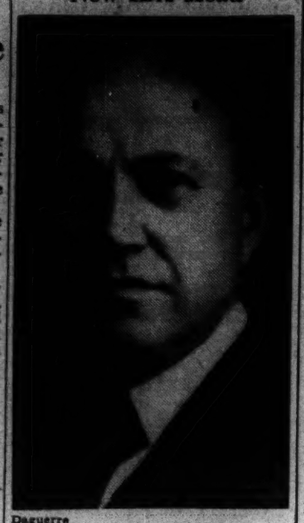
There are other ways of settling the war debt. Secretary of State Hull, for instance, is, I am told, of the opinion that a substantial contribution could be made in kind. Two commodities have been mentioned. One is tin; the other, rubber. In both the United States is deficient, while countries included in the British Empire are rich in them. Of late years the restriction schemes in both commodities have disturbed Washington greatly. If an offer could be made in tin or rubber, I think the British would find the State Department responsive.

The main thing, however, is that there should be an offer from the debtors. In some foreign circles the theory obtains that it is the creditor that should make an offer. This is absurd. If for one reason or another a debtor in private life cannot pay a bill, he makes an offer of what he can pay, and it is then up to the creditor to consider it. For three years the United States every half year has patiently offered to discuss any war debt proposal. But none has been forthcoming.

Yellow & Checker Cab Co.

Yellow and Checker Cab Company and subsidiaries for the year to Oct. 31 report consolidated net income of $279,148 equal, after Class A dividend requirements, to $7.18 each on 20,000 Class B shares. Net income in preceding year was $95,127, or $2.81 each on 33,901 Class A shares.

New IBA Head



Daguerre

Edward B. Hall, of Harris, Hall & Co., Bankers, Chicago, and Newly-Elected President of Investment Bankers' Association of America

Holding Companies Must Have Dividends Approved by the SEC

WASHINGTON (AP) — Exercising broad powers under the Public Utility Holding Company Act, the Securities Commission prohibited registered holding companies from paying dividends unless approved by the commission.

The order was issued under that section of the act which gives the commission power to prevent the dividend payments in order "to protect the financial integrity of companies in holding company systems, to safeguard the working capital of public utility companies, to prevent the payment of dividends out of capital or unearned surplus."

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Prevailing opinion in the Street is still bearish. It is felt that the market makes too little headway on such good news as last week's continued strength in commodities. An increasing proportion of the activity is in the lower-priced, more speculative stocks, which indicate a poorer grade of buying. There is some selling on the anticipation that modification of the capital gains tax will precipitate considerable selling out of large accounts after the turn of the year. The year-end rain of dividends is coming to an end, and the conviction is growing that the surplus tax on undivided profits will gradually lead corporations toward the British practice of small interim and large year-end dividends. Some recession in year-end steel operating rates is expected as processors use up the inventories accumulated in anticipation of the recent price increases.

Much of the pessimism about stock prices is due to fear of labor trouble and labor legislation. This appears to be the chief depressant of the rails, which face the virtual certainty of prolonged 30-hour week agitation in Congress, a move which would have as its justification ultimate government ownership, the only way of footing the bill, but which would leave the investor temporarily holding the bag. Traders seem to feel that high wages are in the long sun an unmitigated benefit, but that labor legislation and strikes have a temporarily disconcerting effect on stock prices.

One of the few groups which seem well favored are the rail equipment stocks, despite the unfavorable prospect for the rails. Retail shares are expected to benefit from the recent wage and divided payments, and building shares are expected to benefit from the still incipient recovery in this field.

Bank Earnings Outlook

The first annual meeting of bank stockholders, that of Bank of the Manhattan Company, was held last week. The report given to stockholders at this meeting is taken in the Street as a good advance indication of the results which will be made public at the other bank meetings which come along about a month from now. Chairman J. Stewart Baker reported probable earnings of $4,000,000, or about $2 a share against $1.87 for 1935, together with a larger volume of business and increased reserves. He further announced the pleasant indication that future earnings above dividend and current reserve requirements will be turned into undivided profits, and so appear in stockholders' equities instead of going into the writing down of reserves, a practice which has been predominant since the depression got under way. Moreover, despite the continuance of low interest rate, the chairman reported that the average rate received on loans and securities was 2.19 per cent against 2.05 per cent last year.

Bank stocks were so weak in November as to touch the summer's low averages, but have recovered considerably in the last fortnight. The weakness was attributed in part to expectation that the election would mean continued low interest rates; and also in fear that some of the trust functions might be divorced from the commercial banking business. One reason for the recent improvement is the talk of an increase in reserve requirements, which might lead to a slight firming in money rates.

Despite the anticipated increase in reserve requirements, however, and the possible effect on money rates, the government bond market remains paradoxically and persistently strong. The weakness of a fortnight ago was quickly ended, and the expectation in advance of today's Treasury offering is that it will be a success, whether the Treasury chooses to concentrate on longer maturities at the cost of a higher rate, or offer a lower coupon at the cost of a shorter maturity.

Activity in Gold

Even sooner than predicted in this column a few weeks ago, the gold operations of the American Stabilization Fund are beginning to show through the cellophane of the official statistics on gold imports, purchases, and monetary stocks. It is estimated that the fund took about $50,000,000 of foreign gold in November and is taking at the rate of between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000 a week at the present time. This figure is easily obtained by deducting from the weekly increases in the "U. S. Monetary Gold Stock," all of which is held by the Treasury, the reported totals of imports, plus an estimate of the amount purchased by the Treasury from the American gold mines. The inability of the Stabilization Fund to keep its operations secret is due to the fact that of the $2,000,000,000 allocated to it by the Gold Exchange Act of 1934, only $200,000,000 has so far been used, i. e., sold to the Reserve banks for currency or credit. The rest is just a vaultful of gold, useless for purchasing other gold. This $200,000,000 has presumably been used by buy foreign gold, and is apparently exhausted. In order to get the currency or credit or dollar exchange with which to buy the incoming gold, the fund has to sell some of the gold it already has accumulated. There is only one place to sell gold legally in the United States, namely, to the Treasury, whose clerks, of course, automatically add such purchases to the monetary gold stock.

Thus the current vogue for secrecy in currency matters runs afoul of the statistical habits accumulated under the former vogue for publicity. This, of course, will be rectified by the incoming Congress, which will provide the technical means for hiding the gold. After that, the figures on gold imports, exports, and monetary gold stock will mean nothing.

Brokers Watching SEC

The brokerage fraternity is still worried by the evident intent of the Securities and Exchange Commission to go ahead with its novel ideas of what a security market should be. The concern in the Street is evidenced by a further fall in the price of stock exchange seats to $89,000, off $46,000 since the election, which Mr. Landis is evidently, to judge by his Augusta speech, going to take as his mandate for making the market safe for investors. Embittered brokers point out that the present Administration has gone to great lengths to make the market for real estate securities more liquid (through the Home Loan Bank system, the Title II mortgage, etc.) while it appears eager to deprecate liquidity in securities to at least the logical point where reform of the stock market means its elimination. Mr. Landis' apparent abandonment of hope that control over margins gives control over the market seems to have led him to hope that some sort of price-earnings ratio might be set up as a standard of stock market levels. The Street thinks it knows better.

The $140,000,000 Morgan Stanley offering of Telephone debentures was all sold in an hour, releasing the managrs for the tail end of the Investment Bankers' convention at Atlanta. The total of 97 underwriters was the largest since the Securities Act was written and nearly twice as large as for the previous Telephone offering. The new issue was priced a point higher and carried a longer maturity. Today's Treasury offering will of course dominate the capital market this week.

New U. S. Bond Issue Has Lowest Rate in 28 Years

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP) — Announcing terms of a $1,486,552,000 financing operation Dec. 15, Secretary Morgenthau today revamped treasury borrowing procedure to eliminate "chiselers" he accused of "trying to beat their own Government."

Mr. Morgenthau shaved interest rates under the comparative lows of recent issues on an offering of bonds and notes to put $300,000,000 of new cash in the government till and meet $1,186,652,000 of maturities.

With the exception of two previous government bond issues, the 2 per cent consols in April, 1900, and the 2 per cent Panama Canal bonds in 1906 and 1908, the Treasury head said the interest rates were the lowest in history.

In changing borrowing practice, Mr. Morgenthau eliminated a provision of recent offerings requiring the Treasury to accept all subscriptions of $5000 or less in full.

Although this was designed to give "the other fellow" a chance to invest in government obligations, Mr. Morgenthau told a press conference "that the little fellow has not used it and the big fellow has abused it." He explained that by placing subscriptions through other persons, big investors had managed to procure full allotments of securities.

Ordinarily, Treasury issues are heavily oversubscribed, and investors receive only a curtain percentage of the securities they seek to buy. To circumvent this, Mr. Morgenthau said that certain "chiselers" had split their subscriptions into $5000 lots and had tendered them through others.

"We had one case where a man ran in 21 members of his family," the Secretary said. "In another case, one bank used all of its clerks. We called up and asked if it was a bona fide offer and they said it was. But in a few days the bonds were back in the market." He added the Treasury had found it "impossible to police" the $5000 provision and thus was "stiffening its rules."

For small investors, he said, United States savings bonds were available.

Investors desire to procure maximum allotments of government securities, Mr. Morgenthau said, because the issues have been selling at a premium and thus can be sold at a profit.

For the December financing, the Treasury offered $700,000,000 of 13-17 year 2½ per cent bonds, the proceeds to provide $300,000,000 of new cash and retire $400,000,000 of bills.

In addition, holders of $357,921,000 of 2¾ per cent notes maturing Dec. 15 were offered either the 2½ bonds or five-year 1¼ notes in exchange for their holdings. The same offer was made to holders of $428,731,000 of 3 per cent notes maturing Feb. 15.

Secretary Morgenthau expressed confidence the issue would be "successful." With the financing operation, the public debt will cross the $34,000,000,000 line for the first time since last summer, when the total was pushed up by bonus borrowing to a record $34,170,000,000.

The new borrowing will increase the debt by $300,000,000 to about $34,140,000,000.

Low-Priced Homes Under FHA Shown To Be Practical

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A survey made of 30 sample cases in Hillside Heights, Nassau County, N. Y., gives evidence that operative builders can construct low-priced homes conforming with Federal Housing Administration standards, make comfortable profits from volume operations, and at the same time give purchasers a means of buying their own homes on terms less than they formerly paid as rent—after a down payment of 20 per cent of the cost.

Since July, 1936, there have been 124 low-priced homes sold in Hillside Heights under terms of the Insured Mortgage System. Of the cases surveyed, it is indicated that 90 per cent of the new home owners were paying less in monthly payments on their insured mortgages than they had previously paid for rental property. And these payments include principal on the mortgage, as well as interest, mortgage insurance, service charges, taxes and hazard insurance.

The houses which are being offered range in price from $2500 to $3400, including improved lot, water, gas, electricity, private sewage system disposal and landscaping. The lower-cost homes have four rooms; the higher priced, five rooms. The houses are of frame and of standard construction and design. Full cellars are provided in all but the lowest-priced houses.

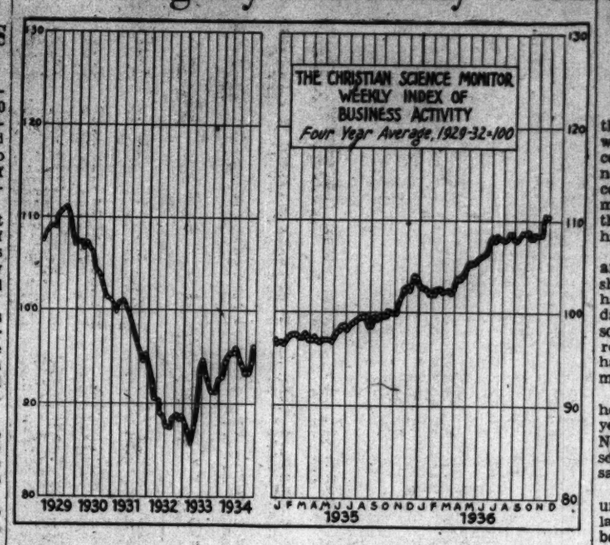
Niles-Bement-Pond to Pay Dividend in Stock Holdings

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Niles-Bement-Pond Company, tool and machinery makers, declared a dividend on the capital stock payable in stock of General Machinery Corporation, at the rate of one share for each share of Niles-Bement-Pond stock held. The distribution will be made Dec. 24 to stock of record Dec. 10. The dividend, it was announced, will result in the distribution of 43,256¼ shares of the 50,000 shares held.

President Clayton R. Burt explained that cash dividends aggregating $1 a share, having been paid already this year, the board had decided the balance of profits should be added to working capital rather than be distributed in cash. On account of the federal undistributed profits surtax, he said, it was advisable to declare a dividend in General Machinery Corporation stock, which would result in substantial tax saving.

Proposed merger with General Machinery Corporation had been abandoned, stockholders were advised.

Monitor Business Index Off Slightly in Holiday Week



Business activity during the week containing the Thanksgiving Day holiday showed a slight decline according to The Christian Science Monitor weekly index. Only one of the three components of the index advanced and the index was lowered from 110.9 on Nov. 21 to 110.8 (prel.) on Nov. 28. This compares with 102.9 on Nov. 30, 1935.

Due to the holiday there were declines in the reported data for the three components. In the case of electric power production allowance for the holiday influence raised the weekly total to a figure moderately in excess of the expected seasonal movement, and the adjusted power index rose to a new high level.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings and bank debits outside New York City registered large declines during the week. For both series the decrease was slightly greater than usual for the holiday week, but in each case the index is holding at a level close to the high for the recovery movement and well above the level of a year ago.

Developments during the past week in lines indirectly represented in the index have generally been favorable. Steel production was stimulated by heavy demand from the railroad and equipment groups and rose to a new high for the year. There has been a considerable amount of anticipatory buying prior to the first quarter price advances and this, combined with the demand normally looked for from the automobile industry, can companies and miscellaneous sources, is expected to sustain output at a high level through the remainder of the year.

With the approach of the holidays retail trade is booming. The unusually heavy distribution of dividends, and wage bonuses and increases during the past month has added substantially to the purchasing power of the country with the result that retail buying has spurted sharply ahead.

Retail sales gains of 6 to 10 per cent are reported over the previous week and from 15 to 30 per cent over a year ago. Luxury and higher priced goods especially are in good demand and there are indications of merchandise shortages in some lines which may prove serious in view of the brief time left before Christmas.

A less favorable aspect of the present prosperous business picture is found in the labor difficulties which have appeared in some sections. A strike in one of the large steel plants in the Middle West not only affected operations in that business, but crippled the output of an important automobile producer, a customer of the steel mill. The maritime strike on the Pacific coast continues to affect business there adversely. There is, moreover, some apprehension as to the spread of these difficulties and their ultimate effects on the present recovery movement.

Commodity prices continue to rise. Among the important announcements during the week was the advance in crude oil prices. Some additional increases were reported in the steel industry and price advances in a number of other important lines of business are expected.

Activity in the textile business continues at a high rate. Shoe manufacturers in New England report heavy bookings of orders. Some further improvement in employment is reported and with the exceptional activity in the heavy goods industries greater gains are expected.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base 1929-32 average as 100:

	*Nov 28 1936	Nov 21 1936	Nov 30 1935
Combined index	110.8	110.9	102.9
Bk debits outside NYC	98.4	98.5	95.1
Elec power prod	131.2	131.0	116.2
Misc car loadings	102.9	103.1	97.3

*Preliminary.

Commodity Prices Advance for Fifth Consecutive Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices rose for the fifth consecutive week during the period ended November 28, according to the U. S. Department of Labor. Prices advanced 0.2 per cent.

The index of wholesale prices for the week was 82.6 per cent of the 1926 average, the highest level reached since October 1930 and was 39 per cent above the low point in 1933. Compared with the corresponding week of a year ago, the current level of wholesale prices shows an increase of 2.2 per cent. The advance during the week was due to a fairly general increase in prices in all the major commodity groups.

Of the 10 major groups used by the bureau in classifying wholesale commodity prices, only the foods group showed a decline from the level of the preceding week. The index of the building materials group showed no change. The advance in prices was greatest in the textile group with advances nearly as large in the hides and leather group. These advances were 1.1 and 1.0 per cent respectively.

Wholesale prices of raw materials and finished products each increased 0.1 per cent during the week and semimanufactured products moved up 0.8 per cent. The price levels in the raw materials and semimanufactured groups were the highest since June 1930, and the level of the finished products group was the highest reached since the week ended January 11, 1936.

Commodity Groups	Nov. 28, 1936	Nov. 21, 1936	Dec. 1, 1934	Dec. 2, 1933
All Commodities	82.6	82.4	76.5	70.7
Farm products	85.5	85.2	71.1	55.9
Foods	84.4	84.5	75.0	63.2
Hides and leather products	99.3	98.3	84.9	89.1
Textile products	74.3	73.5	69.3	75.4
Fuel and lighting materials	77.6	77.5	75.7	73.8
Metals and metal products	87.5	87.3	85.3	83.4
Building materials	87.8	87.8	84.9	85.2
Chemicals and drugs	82.7	82.5	77.4	73.7
Housefurnishing goods	83.6	83.4	82.7	82.0
Miscellaneous	74.1	73.9	70.8	65.3
Raw materials	83.3	83.1	*	*
Semimanufactured articles	80.1	79.5	*	*
Finished products	82.9	82.9	*	*
All commodities other than farm products	81.9	81.8	77.5	73.8
All commodities other than farm products and foods	81.5	81.3	78.2	77.4

*Not computed.

Improvement in Philippine Financial Position Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Continued improvement in Philippine Government finances is shown in the official data received by C. J. Devine & Co., Inc., of this city.

As of Dec. 31, 1935, the accumulated surplus of the Philippine Government was $41,042,839, as against $37,589,000 on Dec. 31, 1934. For the year ending Dec. 31, 1935, revenues of the Philippine Government exceeded expenditures by $3,453,000, increasing the accumulated current surplus by an equal amount. Unofficial advices indicate that for the year ending Dec. 31, 1936, Philippine revenues will again exceed expenditures.

Steel Operations Rise a Point To 76½ P.C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Steel operations in the United States during the past week increased a point to 76½ per cent of mill capacity and there are no current signs of slackening, according to the weekly report by the magazine Steel. Heavy buying, says the report, has put backlogs at the highest level since 1929.

"Virtually all materials have been affected," the article said, "but in sheets particularly the buying wave has been most noticeable. On one day, Dec. 1, the orders booked by some mills are reported to have reached proportions which would have been considered as a fair month's total not long ago.

"The week brought forth the heaviest railroad purchases in many years, aggregating 409,000 tons. Since Nov. 1 the carriers have purchased some 739,000 tons and many thousands of tons of track accessories.

"Automobile production, 100,395 units, was down about 3800 from last week's 104,283. This was largely because a supplier's labor trouble reacted upon the assembly lines of one of the largest manufacturers.

"Although shape awards were only up 1000 tons to 17,257, the volume of new pending business was unusually extensive.

"With scrap markets in most districts much stronger, predictions of higher prices are being made by some experts. Steel's scrap composite is up 13 cents to $16.25, largely the result of advances in Eastern Pennsylvania.

"The iron and steel composite has gained 20 cents and is now at $34.99, reflecting the increases in steel rails and cast iron pipe. The current finished steel index is unchanged at $53.90.

"Average daily pig iron production in November, 98,331 gross tons, was the highest since May, 1930.

"Total shipments of Lake Superior iron ore for the season were 44,882,023 tons, compared with 28,362,368 tons in 1935, an increase of 58.03 per cent.

"Operations in the Pittsburgh district were up 2 points to 70 per cent; Youngstown, 3 to 78; Wheeling, 3 to 92; Cleveland, 2½ to 79½; New England, 3 to 91. Detroit was down 5 points to 95 per cent. Other districts were unchanged."

Exchange Member Trading Gains As Stock Prices Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Total transactions and member trading for own accounts in round lots on the New York Stock Exchange increased substantially in the week of the national election, ended on Nov. 7. Round-lot trading initiated on the floor by members other than specialists in stocks in which they are registered followed the upward price trend, while that initiated by members from off the floor and by the specialists was against it, according to a report by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

All member trading combined totaled 2,893,616 shares bought and 2,886,301 sold, a total of 5,779,915, compared with 3,792,282 purchases and sales combined in the preceding week, an increase of 2,050,635 shares. Thus all member trading for the week because of transactions initiated on the floor followed the price trend, only to the extent, however, that purchases exceeded sales by 7315 shares.

Member trading initiated on the floor other than that of the specialists amounted to 1,811,120 shares, compared with 1,232,238 in the previous week, an increase of 578,732, and showed purchases on balance of 43,680 shares.

Transactions initiated off the floor by members other than specialists also increased. Purchases and sales represented 1,388,497, compared with 890,504 and showed sales on balance of 30,485 shares.

Purchases and sales by specialists totaled 2,580,300 shares compared with 1,597,390 in the pre-election week and showed sales on balance of 5880 shares.

Buying in Chicago Heaviest in History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Early Christmas buying in Chicago during the past week was the heaviest in the history of the city, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce. This trade was helped by a sizable influx of visitors for the International Livestock Show and increased employment in prominent industries.

Department stores and mail-order houses have been forced to add to their personnel to take care of demands. Buying is covering all lines of holiday merchandise, with the luxury classifications more popular than at any time since 1929. Furs, jewelry, lingerie, perfumes and other costly commodities are being heavily acquired. Automobile sales are also reaching new levels.

The tempo in local industry is portrayed by one large company that for years has ranked as one of the most important factory personnel employers in the Middle West. Last week it was reported to have had twice as many workers on its pay rolls as during the low spot of 1933.

Price advances in the Chicago steel field are also bringing in heavy commitments with many mills adding to their operating forces.

Out-of-town attendance at the Livestock Show kept all of the city's hotels busy. Other important conventions here this week are also expected to fill hotels and restaurants.

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Going South this Winter?

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Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

New Westminster: Columbia Theater, 530 Columbia Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 13.

United States

Arkansas

Fayetteville: Church Edifice, West Lafayette and Forest Avenues, 8 p. m., Dec. 17.

Pine Bluff: Sixth Avenue School, Sixth Avenue and Laurel Street, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 18.

California

Los Angeles (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 4 p. m., Dec. 18.

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 18.

Los Angeles (Eighteenth Church): Church Edifice, Forty-ninth Street and South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Dec. 17.

Los Angeles (Twenty-seventh Church): Hollywood Theater, 1204 Sunset Boulevard, 12m., Dec. 19.

San Francisco (Seventh Church): Native Sons' Auditorium, 430 Mason Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 17.

Connecticut

Greenwich: High School Auditorium, Field Point Road, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 13.

New Haven: Troup Junior High School, Edgewood Avenue, between Beers and Platt Streets, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 18.

Delaware

Wilmington: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 15.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Constitution Hall, Eighteenth and D Streets, N. W., 8 p. m., Dec. 15.

Florida

Fort Lauderdale: Central High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.

Lakeland: City Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 13

Miami (First Church): Church Edifice, Nineteenth Street and Biscayne Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 15.

Illinois

Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 6134 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 17.

Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2040 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 18.

Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1713 Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 15.

Evanston (Second Church): Haven School Auditorium, Lincoln Street and Prairie Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 15.

Libertyville: Libertyville Township High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 13.

Wheaton: Church Edifice, Main and East Union Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 13.

Indiana

Indianapolis (Third Church): Cadle Tabernacle, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.

Newcastle: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.

Iowa

Ames: Great Hall, Memorial Union, Iowa State Campus, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 13.

Kansas

Wichita (First Church): Church Edifice, 828 North Broadway, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.

Kentucky

Louisville (First Church): Louisville Memorial Auditorium, Fourth and Kentucky Streets, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 16.

Louisiana

Lake Charles: Church Edifice, Ford and Kirby Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 17.

Massachusetts

Springfield: Church Edifice, State and Orleans Streets, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 18.

Winthrop: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 13.

Michigan

Benton Harbor: High School Auditorium, Empire and Colfax, 4 p. m., Dec. 13.

Detroit (Third Church): Church Auditorium, 8231 Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 15.

Detroit (Joint lecture): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 4 p. m., Dec. 13.

Missouri

Ferguson: Central Auditorium, Clark and Wesley Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 18.

Kansas City (Eighth Church): Swope Park Masonic Temple, Sixtieth Street and Swope Parkway, 3 p. m., Dec. 13.

Kansas City (Churches of Christ, Scientist): Little Theater, Municipal Auditorium, Thirteenth and Wyandotte Streets, 12 m., Dec. 14. Radiocast Station WØXBY, 1430 kilocycles.

Montana

Billings: Church Edifice, Burlington Avenue and Division Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 15.

Havre: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 18.

Nebraska

Fremont: Congregational Church, Military and Broad, 3 p. m., Dec. 13.

New Jersey

Newark (First Church): Mutual Benefit Auditorium, Broadway and Second Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 14.

New York

Baldwin: Baldwin High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 17.

Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 19.

Hempstead: Hempstead High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 18.

New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 19.

New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 520 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 17.

Queens Village: Church Edifice, Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Ninety-third Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 18.

Ohio

Cleveland (Churches of Greater Cleveland): Music Hall, Public Auditorium, East Sixth Street and St. Clair Avenue, 12:15 p. m., Dec. 16.

Columbus (Second Church): Memorial Hall, 280 East Broad Street, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 13.

Lakewood: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 15.

Youngstown (First Church): Stambaugh Auditorium, Fifth and Park Avenues, 3 p. m., Dec. 13.

Oklahoma

Bartlesville: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 15

Perry: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.

Pennsylvania

Beaver: Beaver High School Auditorium, College Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 13.

Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., Dec. 17.

Philadelphia (Fifth Church): Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Streets, 12:10 p. m., Dec. 17.

Pittsburgh (First Church): Nixon Teater, Sixth Avenue, 12:10 p. m., Dec. 18.

Texas

Galveston: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Dec. 18.

Washington

Longview: R. A. Long High School, 8 p. m., Dec. 17.

Seattle (Seventh Church): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.

Tacoma (Fourth Church): Odd Fellows Temple Auditorium, Sixth and Fawcett Avenues, South, 8 p. m., Dec. 17.

Yakima (Society): Yakima Chamber of Commerce Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 18.

Wisconsin

Oshkosh (First Church): Merrill School, 72 West New York Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 17.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m.: WORL, 950kc, on Dec. 13; Jan. 3, 10; Feb. 7, 14; shortwave station WIXAL, 10.13 a. m. (11.79mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Jan. 3, Feb. 7, March 7

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Jan. 3, Feb. 7, March 7.

New York

New York City—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, Dec. 13, 20, 27; Fourteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc on Dec. 20, Jan. 17, Feb. 21.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA 11.49mc, on Dec. 13, 20, 27; Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31; Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Jan. 3, Feb. 7, March 7.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Dec. 13, 27; Jan. 10, 24; Feb. 14, 28.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Dec. 20; Jan. 3, 17; Feb. 7, 21.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB 1280, on Dec. 27, Jan. 24, Feb. 28.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Dec. 13, 20, 27; Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31; Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Jan. 3; Feb. 7, March 7.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7 p. m., CKY, 910kc, on Dec. 13.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB 690kc, on Dec. 13, 20, 27; Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31; Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28.

Shortwave Schedule

Station WIXAL, Boston

Sunday, Dec. 13

8:15 p. m.—"Progress at the Pan-American Conference," Saville R. Davis. 49.6m, 6.04mc.

8:30 p. m.—"Chats With Well-Known People." 49.6m, 6.04mc.

9 p. m.—"The World's Week," Volney D. Hurd, City Editor of The Christian Science Monitor. 49.6m, 6.04mc.

Monday, Dec. 14

5 p. m.—Re-radiocast of Selected Subjects. 25.4m, 11.79mc.

6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." 25.4m, 11.79mc.

7 p. m.—Modern Radio Course. 49.6m, 6.04mc.

Tuesday, Dec. 15

6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." 25.4m, 11.79mc.

7:30 p. m.—"The Camera Workshop." 49.6m, 6.04mc.

8 p. m.—"Physics in Everyday Life." 49.6m, 6.04mc.

8:45 p. m.—"The Pan-American Nations." 49.6m, 6.04mc.

Wednesday, Dec. 16

5 p. m.—Re-radiocast of Selected Subjects. 25.4m, 11.79mc.

6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." 25.4m, 11.79mc.

Thursday, Dec. 17

5 p. m.—Re-radiocast of Selected Subjects. 25.4m, 11.79mc.

6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." 25.4m, 11.79mc.

Friday, Dec. 18

6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." 25.4m, 11.79mc.

7:15 p. m.—"Gifts and the People Who Buy Them." 49.6m, 6.04mc.

8 p. m.—"Shopping Corners of the World." 49.6m, 6.04mc.

8:30 p. m.—Lesson in Better English. 49.6m, 6.04mc.

8:45 p. m.—"The World of Poetry." 49.6m, 6.04mc.

Saturday, Dec. 19

6 p. m.—"The European Post Box." 25.4m, 11.79mc.

6:15 p. m.—"Customs and Celebrations of Christmas in Many Lands." 25.4m, 11.79mc.

8:30 p. m.—"Problems of the Pacific." 25.4m, 11.79mc.

9 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." 25.4m, 11.79mc.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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SITUATION Wanted—Gentleman, 47, reg. in N. Y. state as an architect, seeks business connection with established architect or other firm. Write N. Mitchell, 18 Norwood Av., Albany, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE young woman, 31½ yrs., exp. in dietetics in institution kitchen and dining room management; assistant to matron, hotel or tea room M-1, 1318 Girard Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXPERIENCED colored cook-housework desires position, highly recommended. Tel Jamaica 6-7660. Write 172-13 108th Ave., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

SECRETARY - Stenographer, experienced, wishes position in N. Y. C.; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box M-38, Suite 1556, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

SOLOISTS

SOPRANO desires church position or substituting, N. Y. C. or vicinity; several years experience large Christian Science churches in N. Y. C. MARIE STAPLETON MURRAY, Audubon 3-2440 (N. Y. C.)

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ALICE E. LAWRENCE
Voice Freedom; Singing, Speaking; Private or Class Instruction. 2420 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. Columbus 5-7190

IN 30 PIANO LESSONS
Learn to play your hymns by a new scientific method. I absolutely guarantee results or refund your money. EMMA OLSSON, 233 E. 83rd St., New York City. Rh. 4-4794. Member of Ida Aiken Piano Inst.

SINGING Correct diction, speaking, private class. ROBERT MALONE, 315 Carnegie, Col. 5-5348, or 324 W. 86th, N.Y.C.

TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., near Harvard College—Single house, 7 rooms; good location; also a 7-room flat, 2nd floor, nearby. Tel. Kirk. 8295.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing Arcade Typewriter, 69 Harrison St., Boston

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

Wilmington's Christmas Gift Headquarters

STERN & CO
Visit Our Toy Department
Largest Display of LIONEL TRAINS and BICYCLES in Town

MULLIN'S
A Great Store—In a Great City
The Official Boy Scout Store of Delaware and the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula
SIXTH and MARKET

COAL - Koppers COKE
WOOD - Fuel OIL
"A Supreme Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
Dial 3-3119

MILLARD F. DAVIS INC.
JEWELERS—SILVERSMITHS
831 Market Street

HARDWARE
CUTLERY the best
ALFRED D. PEOPLES
507 Market St. Dial 5017

CONCORD LUMBER CO.
All Building Materials and Sherwin-Williams Paints
"Everybody's Store"
CROSBY & HILL CO.
Phoenix and Humming Bird Hosiery Sold Exclusively in Wilmington by this store
605-09 MARKET STREET

Grand Laundry
Vandever Ave. and Lamotte St.
DIAL 7208

COLTONS
Plant and Store—415 W. 9th St.
Dry Cleaning in our plant will keep your clothes in good condition.
We Specialize in Blocking Knit Wear
BUTLER'S INC.
BOOKS and STATIONERY
615 MARKET ST., WILMINGTON, DEL.
PHONE 7146

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES—Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points, and Europe. 605 West 150th St., New York City.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C. West 60's—Lady will share newly furnished apartment with responsible business woman; separate room, furnished-unfurnished; separate entrance, maid; $35. Write Box W-30, Suite 1556, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to the newest day fashions. IDA GORDON
16 E. 52nd St., New York City Plaza 5-3311

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
19 West 65th St., New York City
Modern, Creative, Ballet, Tap, Social, Acting.

FLORISTS

ADAM & SCHOTT
296 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, N. Y.
Member F. T. D. Hempstead 2400

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and Tables rented for Christening and New Year's. Tel. CAP. 3632. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston.

FURRIERS

FUR COATS—A reputable fur house located in the wholesale fur district offers you absolutely high quality fashionably styled fur coats at a guaranteed saving of at least 25% to 50%. No obligation to buy these most unusual values.
"Buy in Confidence—It Pays"
CHARLES E. MORRIS
226-230 Seventh Ave., New York City
(Between 25th and 26th Streets)
Open Daily until 6 P. M. LO. 5-4047

HARDWOOD FLOORS

LAID, finished, old floors resurfaced or cleaned; dustless electric machines; anywhere within 50 miles of Toronto, Ont. O. A. FRAWLEY, 192 High Park Ave., Ph. JU. 4911.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSERY Governess to care for two children, four and seven, beginning about January 1st; preferably English, qualified to teach French and piano, able to sew, young, active, cheerful, adaptable, a lover of the country, having a contented disposition; thoroughly experienced, highest references, M-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES TO SHARE

VICTORIA, B. C.—Quiet home, attractive quiet home, garden, comfortable rooms, good cooking; view of sea, mountains. Mrs. Macaulay, 1980 Oakcrest Rd.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing; Watches, Diamonds and Wedding Rings in Gold and Platinum. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 233 Washington St., Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. HOWLE & BYRNE, Bonded Performances, 101 Harriett St., Dorchester Lower Mills, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Broken Jewelry, Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Orders or Letters. BAKER & CO., 148 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in return. ARTHUR W. PITT, 31 West Street, Boston.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

MRS. JACK HAYES
REAL ESTATE
Insurance
1216 Connecticut Avenue
NATIONAL 7174

Satisfied Customers Our Aim
J. Y. CHISWELL
GENERAL AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING
Plymouth and De Soto Service a Specialty
2303 14TH STREET, N. W.
FIDELITY GARAGE Decatur 4848

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
Successor to GEORGE R. GRAY
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING
1015 18TH STREET, N. W.
Phone Metropolitan 4567

EWARTS CAFETERIA
822 13th STREET N. W.
112 N. FIFTH, RICHMOND, VA.
113-14 MARKET, NORFOLK, VA.
Excellent Food
at Moderate Prices

MAINE

AUBURN

New Christmas Watches
ELGIN, WALTHAM, HAMILTON, LONGINES AND GRUEN
A large assortment of the standard makes of Silverware. Diamond Rings in the latest designs.
WILLS & HICKS
94 COURT STREET JEWELERS

Christmas Gifts
for the men folks.
Larger Assortments Than Ever Before
Clothing—Furnishings—Shoes
L. E. FLANDERS
62 COURT STREET

Auburn's Great Christmas Store
SPORTWEAR, SILK HOSIERY, INFANTS' WEAR, BAGS, BATHROBES, UNDERWEAR, GLOVES, LINENS and NOVELTIES.
L. C. NUTTER
48-48 COURT STREET

Try
Walton's Ideal Bread
You'll Like Its Richer Flavor
WALTON'S BAKERY
AUBURN, MAINE

BANGOR

Pre-Holiday SALE
FURNITURE
RUGS
LINOLEUM
A deposit will hold any article until Christmas
HODGKINS & FISKE CO.
126 Exchange Street

Save on Christmas Specials
You can make the gift that will mean happiness to the whole family for years—an Electric Range or Electric Refrigerator—and make a worthwhile saving on our special Christmas offers.
The BANGOR HYDRO STORES

40 MAIN STREET
LADIES' SHOP
SMART FASHIONS
COATS, HATS, DRESSES and ALL ACCESSORIES
MARINETTE SPORTSWEAR

DILLINGHAM'S
13 Hammond Street
Booksellers and Stationers
Christmas Cards
Fancy Wrapping Papers
Ribbons and Seals, *also*
MANY LOVELY GIFTS

Christmas Poinsettia Plants
Ideal Christmas Gifts
$1.50 and $4.00 Each
G. S. SEAVEY AND SON
270 Fourteenth Street

ZOIDIS BROTHERS
28 Central St. Telephone 9169
FRUITS—VEGETABLES
NUTS
For Christmas

Good Shoes for the Entire Family at
Maynards' Boot Shop
180 LISBON STREET
"The Store of Friendly Service"

Christmas Gifts
Large assortment of Toys for Boys and Girls. Choice selection of beautiful and practical gifts for grown-ups.
Sporting Goods Department
RICE AND MILLER CO.
Bangor 118 Years on Broad Street

The Franklin Hat Shop
17 Franklin Street
CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION
Botany Wool shirt lengths and matching yarn for blouse or coat in plain, plaid or tweeds.

MAINE

BANGOR (Continued)

Fairmount Beauty Parlour
807 HAMMOND STREET
Best of Service by Competent Operators
HIGHEST GRADE MATERIALS USED
Large, Airy, Pleasant Rooms
EVERETT R. TIBBETTS, Manager
Dial 8969

New Franklin Laundry
PHONE 3303
78 South Main Street, Brewer, Maine
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

LORD BROTHERS
Grocers RUMFORD
ALL PHOSPHATE
BAKING POWDER
204 HAMMOND STREET DIAL 8931

Caldwell Sweet Co.
26 MAIN STREET
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions

The Franklin Gift Shop
17 FRANKLIN STREET
Miss L. E. Bickford
Novelty Gifts, Lamps, Shades and Christmas Greeting Cards

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5641, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Gifts . . .
It's
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
Northern New England's Largest Quality Store
PORTLAND, ME.

Main Office 315 Park Ave. Tel. 2-1986
Branch Office 122 High St. Tel. 2-5871
"The Best Since 1820"
PORTLAND LEHIGH FUEL CO., Inc.
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oils—Wood

CARTER BROTHERS
JEWELERS

Langley's
538-534 Congress St. 529 Congress St.
Union Station
Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland, give us a call.

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Gross Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard New River
Coke—Pure Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
The Florsheim and Arch Preserver Shoes
for Men and Women
539 CONGRESS STREET

CAMERAS
We have a complete line of fine cameras, including Kodaks, Brownies, and Cine Kodaks. As low as $1.00.
BICKNELL Photo Service
15 PREBLE STREET

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
"America's Finest Anthracite"
51 Main Street Dial 5-3558

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1044, 9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD Products
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

Colburn's Spanish Villa
CHOICE FOOD
SODA FOUNTAIN
Unexcelled Service
32 North Main Street

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

CITY COAL COMPANY
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

Pleasure awaits you in our GIFT SHOP!
Gifts for EVERYONE in the unusual, appealing and inexpensive.
Exclusive Greeting Cards and Fancy Wrappings, 5c to 25c
THE FRIENDLY SHOP
69 No. State Street Tel. 1816

SUPERIOR MARKET
CHOICE MEATS and GROCERIES
36 Pleasant Street Phone 51

Bring your INSURANCE PROBLEMS to us.
We are ready and willing to serve you.
DUSTIN & SMITH
88 No. Main Street Tel. 1719

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS
"Food for Fabrics"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association
Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL—COKE—CLEERCOAL
Tel. 3200

Useful Christmas Gifts in Toilet Preparations for men as well as women!
50c to $6.00
AND why not give yourself a HARPER FACIAL and PERMANENT?
Harper Method Shop
4 PARK STREET Phone 2301

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and New England Coke
29 NO MAIN ST Tel. 364 and 365

Reasonably Priced Gifts
which are a pleasure to give as well as receive.
G. W. STUART & CO.
30 NORTH MAIN STREET

Headquarters for the Nationally Advertised
WILBUR COON SHOES
TONKIN & FRASER
63 NORTH MAIN STREET

Beautiful
GIFT LINENS
Novelties from far-away lands.
HARRY G. EMMONS

BIBLES
NEW HAMPSHIRE BIBLE SOCIETY
22-24 WARREN STREET

A visit to our store is bound to make you feel the Christmas spirit
Our Gift Line Is Complete!
MILLER'S LADIES' APPAREL SHOP
74 NORTH MAIN STREET

Fitch's Tea Room
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

The Furniture House
enduring gifts in fine Mahogany and Whitney Maple!
17 SCHOOL STREET, CONCORD, N. H.
PHONE 2488-M

Your NEMO-FLEX CORSET *Shop*
THE MARCY STORE
79 No. Main St., Concord, N. H.
Tripletoe Hosiery—"Seamprof Slips"

LOAN AND TRUST SAVINGS BANK
A Mutual Savings Bank—Chartered in 1872
HAROLD H. BLAKE, President
JOSEPH E. FERRALD, Vice-President
GEORGE R. CONNELL, Treasurer
Resources $6,242,240.49

M. D. Ross Chevrolet Co.
Cars Trucks
Sales and Service
Telephone 1133—1134
49 So. Main Street Concord, N. H.

Dora's Smart Shop
56 NORTH MAIN STREET
SMARTER CLOTHES
at Lower Prices

Leather Goods
Make Desirable and Practical Christmas Gifts!
We carry a complete line
PELISSIER'S
Harness and Luggage Store
9 Warren Street Phone 1406

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

GROCERIES
Tam-O-Shanter Brand Canned Goods
The Economy Store
The Gifford Store
The Concord Public Market
The Derry Store
The Curtice Store

Christmas Tree Ornaments!
Mickey Mouse Sets!
With All American Mazda Lamps
Sleds . . . Skates . . . Skis
Also useful CHRISTMAS GIFTS for the home.
A. H. BRITTON & CO.
12 NORTH MAIN STREET

You'll always do better at LINCOLN'S
26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

DOVER

WILLIAMS OILOMATIC HEATING
JAMES K. HORNE
56 Summer St., Dover, N. H.
Santa Claus Headquarters for CHRISTMAS SHOPPING at
Dover Drug, Dover, N. H.
Amesbury Drug, Amesbury, Mass.

UNITED BUTCHERS
Morrill Building
Choice Meat, Poultry

Do Your Christmas Shopping at
ANTON'S
Newly Enlarged and Remodeled Furniture Store.
Dependable Home Furnishers for 29 Years
30 Third Street, Dover, N. H.

Enjoy a Christmas Dinner at
DAERIS RESTAURANT
Pleasantly Located - Delicious Food
Our Ice Cream Made from Pure Cream

Buy Your Christmas Slippers at
WALK-OVER Shoe Store
MORRILL BLDG.
H. E. HUGHES

Suggestions for Christmas Gifts That You Will Find at
HOOZ'S APPAREL SHOP
Smart Coats - Silk Dresses
Silk Undies
Bath Robes, House Dresses, Children's Dresses and many other useful presents.

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2602-M, daily, 7 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
MARTIN-SENOUR
Monarch Paint
100% PURE
Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes.
Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street

Robert A. Horace Co.
363 Pine Street
Electrical Contractors
Monarch Ranges

Green Acres Farm Dairy
Pasteurized and Raw Milk
268 SO. MAMMOUTH RD.
Phone 3294
Christmas Food Specialties
Include Them in Your Gift Boxes
Candies, Nuts, Fruits, Jellies, Jams, Puddings, etc. Many advertised nationally in the Monitor.
STEELE'S SERVICE STORES
815 Chestnut Phone 296 — 576 Elm Phone 4567

Beauty Gift Certificate
is good for Permanent, Finger Wave, Facial, etc.
To Her—From You
Between 6 and 60 she is sure to love a GIFT OF BEAUTY
Broderick Hair Shop
66 Hanover Street

McLane and Taylor
Remodeling and Restyling
FURS
New York furriers here to serve and advise you.
624 WILLOW STREET PHONE 1480

CHRISTMAS WATCHES
Waltham—Elgin—Hamilton
My prices are right and I will be glad to help you make your selection.
N. Guy Ruiter
922 Elm Street Phone 3400 Street Floor Bell Bldg.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

Gifts for Christmas
Gifts for "little ones" and "grown-ups."
We will be pleased to serve you
Ye Quaker Shop
59 Hanover Street

Miss MARY CAHILL
Debutantes—Have you seen the new "Blind Date"? You will want one for yourself and to give your friend. We have a beautiful assortment of corsage bouquets.
Miss LILI CHARTIER
EVENING GOWNS
As gay and attractive as Christmas lights. Prints and fringes—nets with veil lace—taffetas—damask and many others.
66 HANOVER STREET

Christmas Sale
Kraftworkers Guild of Manchester Institute of Arts and Sciences
Hand Wrought Articles Including Toys
Open 2 to 5 daily through Dec. 19
Concord and Pine Streets

CHRISTMAS BOOKS CARDS STATIONERY WRAPPINGS TOYS
THE BOOK NOOK
9 Stark Street

See This Agency
for All Kinds of Insurance
ROBERT S. PERKINS CO.
1178 Elm Tel. 5772

THE CHRISTMAS STORE
Toys—Skis—Sleds
Bicycles
Christmas Lights
F. F. Osgood Co., Inc.
1034 Elm Street

NASHUA

MOORE'S MARKET
Campbell's Native Turkeys and Chickens
Fruits—Paschal Celery
Vegetables — Pudding — Nuts
PHONE 2800

S. J. POIRIER
228 Main Street
FURNITURE
Whitney Maple — Simmons — Mohawk Rugs and Bigelow Rugs — Crosley Radios — Bedding — Floor Coverings—Glenwood Ranges
Special Holiday Values

PORTSMOUTH

FOR CHRISTMAS
Grunow Radios
Grunow Refrigerators
Easy Washers
Chick's Motor Company
58 STATE STREET

Christmas Gifts
Underwear, Negligees, Sweaters, Gloves, "Hankies," Scarfs, Bags, Umbrellas. Hosiery, 59c up.
SARAH L. PIERCY
82 CONGRESS STREET TEL. 330

OIL PROMPT SERVICE
RANGE and FUEL OIL
(Metered Service)
BURNER SALES AND SERVICE
MANNING OIL CO.
Portsmouth and Kittery Tel. 330

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
TRafalgar 7-8200
Beautiful chapel at no extra charge. Phone day or night.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

A Complete Line of
MEATS and GROCERIES
Including Many Monitor Nationally Advertised Products
We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
JAMES A. EDDY SONS
237 Thames Street Tel. 109

EXPERT FURRIERS
TAILORING
to Ladies and Gentlemen
ALTERATIONS
MacLENNAN
207 Thames Street Tel. 940

GUSTAVE J. S. WHITE
INCORPORATED
Real Estate and Insurance
37 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 4200

The Century Store
WILLIAM LEYS
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

NEWPORT OIL BURNER CORP.
TIMKEN
SILENT AUTOMATIC
OIL BURNERS

SEE NEXT PAGE

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT (Continued)

LAWSON MOTOR SALES
CHEVROLET
Only Authorized Chevrolet Sales and Service Agency in Newport, R. I.
Authorized FIRESTONE TIRE Dealer
Tel. 703 37 MILL STREET

GREASON'S LAUNDRY
The Best in Laundry Service
387 THAMES ST. Phone 2417

"Say it with Flowers"
Stewart Ritchie, *Florist*
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
22 Washington Square Tel. 918
Greenhouses Tel. 86

EDWARD C. WALSH
Houseware
China and Glass Gift Furniture
Stove Repairs Furniture Rugs
30-32 MARLBOROUGH STREET
Telephone 758

KAY'S

For Shoes
158-160 Thames St., Newport, R. I.
"Famous Makes from Famous Makers"

PROVIDENCE

ROLLINSON *and* HEY
PRINTERS
45 RICHMOND STREET

Christmas Cards
Including appropriate religious sentiments as well as beautiful cards of THE MOTHER CHURCH

THE PLAZA CARD SHOP
114 Westminster Street

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

HAMPTON

WERTHEIMER-CONNER INC.
Clothiers
MEN and BOYS
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
Wrap up your Christmas Wishes in a Gift from Millner's
TELEPHONE 3040

BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
Groceries — Choice Meats

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 312
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

Useful Christmas Gifts
Room Slippers - Galoshes
Hosiery - Shoes
COLEMAN'S
911 Main Street Telephone 1020

CRUTCHFIELD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Telephones 504-505-506
Lynchburg, Virginia

SUGGESTIONS FOR
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Throughout the Entire Store
Miller & Co.
TELEPHONE 661

DOYLE *Florist*
(Members of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association)
Flowers according to Doyle
Telephone 892 708 Main St.

THE LYNCHBURG GARAGE
Storage
We Sell AMOCO Gas
Washing, Greasing and Mechanical Service
TELEPHONE 595
606 Church St. Lynchburg, Va.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG (Continued)

BUCKINGHAM AND FLIPPIN
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
919 MAIN ST.
We Have Complete Stock for Christmas Shopping TELEPHONE 1060

NEWPORT NEWS
Of Course, Your Diamond Should Come From a Certified Gemologist
This Is Your Assurance That It Is a Perfect Gem
BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 WASHINGTON AVENUE
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

FALCONER'S
111 WASHINGTON AVENUE
Complete Line of
Toilet Goods

SANFORD & CHARLES
35th Street and Virginia Avenue
Kamo Coal—Fuel Oil
Phone 701

NORFOLK

"Better Furniture —For Less"
Smith Furniture
422 Granby St. Norfolk, Va.
ROBT. G. RAWLS, Pres.-Treas. DAVID A. RAWLS, Vice-Pres.

DAVID A. RAWLS, Inc.
GOWNS CHAPEAUX
WRAPS FURS
SPORTS
103-110 W. Plume Street (Law Bldg.)

HAIR CARE and BEAUTY
Bensons
Phone 25841 117 W. PLUME STREET Next to Arther Morris NORFOLK, VA.

Thirty-three Years of Service to Tidewater Virginia
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Granby Street at City Hall Avenue
Visit Our
LADIES' GIFT SHOP

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847 . . A complete stock of sterling silver . . Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK :: VIRGINIA

HOFHEIMER'S SHOES *for the family*
Norfolk—Portsmouth—Richmond
Newport News

PORTSMOUTH

STANDARD HARDWARE Corp.
HARDWARE *and* BUILDING MATERIALS
603 Middle St. Ph. Portsmouth 1061

RICHMOND

You Can Pay for What You Buy Bye and Bye
SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers
Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

A TRIBUTE WHICH LIVES ON
Let Us Help You Select a
MEMORIAL
of Refinement and Simplicity
Henwood and Wilson
413 S. Cherry St. Dial 27340 RICHMOND, VA.

T & E LAUNDRY COMPANY
Virginia's Royal Laundry
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

SMITHFIELD HAM

Plum Pudding—Mince Pies
Fruit Cake
Individual Cakes and Pies
Sarah Lee Kitchen
701 W. Grace Dial 3-2805

GIFT and FRAME SHOP
204 NORTH 8TH STREET
Hemstitching—Pleating—Buttons Covered—Buttonholes Made
GREETING CARDS
Prices . . . . Reasonable

Shop for Christmas at KAUFMAN'S
"The Store of a Million Gifts"
4th and Broad Sts., Richmond, Va.

ROANOKE

FLOWERS
the Gift of Happiness and Harbingers of Sunshine
FALLON, *Florist*
210 S. JEFFERSON STREET

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE (Continued)

Michael-Stern Clothes
AIRHEART KIRK CLOTHING CO.
25 West Campbell Ave.

You will find many beautiful and appropriate Christmas Gifts and Cards on display in our store.
Caldwell Sites Company
105 S. Jefferson Street

GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
DIAL 5361
QUALITY PRODUCTS

Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

Rutroughs, Inc.
HICKEY-FREEMAN CLOTHES
"Fashions for Men"
PONCE DE LEON HOTEL BUILDING

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

LOUISE C. CLAYTON

BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 21-151
Branch 13

HUNTINGTON

Stall No. 6 Phone 25161
Mrs. E. E. PIERCE
Poultry, Butter, Eggs

STOP AND SHOP MARKET
Third Avenue and Eighth Street
A Good Store to Visit
Merchandise Reliable
Prices Most Reasonable
O. J. MORRISON DEPT. STORE
831 FOURTH AVE. *All Busses Stop There*

BLUE DEL FLOWERS
446 Tenth St. Phone 7240

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy Stylish Smart
COATS DRESSES
TENTH STREET AT FOURTH AVENUE

U. S. TIRES
GENERAL ELECTRIC WASHERS
REFRIGERATORS AND RADIOS
Convenient Terms
Thackston Bros. Tire Co.
6th Avenue, 10th Street Phone 9171

HONAKER INC.
413 9th Street
BIBLES CAMERAS
CHRISTMAS CARDS GIFTS
MOTION PICTURE MACHINES

STANDARD PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
Appreciates Your Patronage
912-914 5th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.
PRINTING, ENGRAVING, LITHOGRAPHING AND OFFICE SUPPLIES

J. F. Brandenburg
Diamonds - Jewelry - Watches
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
First Huntington National Bank Arcade No. 12

Canada

ALBERTA

BANFF

THE ODD CRAFT SHOPS
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR
IMPORTED NOVELTIES
SOUVENIRS
Blanket Sport Coats a Specialty

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M. 2666 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Wilkinson Electric
CO. LIMITED
129 7TH AVE. W. M. 3633
ELECTRIC and RADIO DEALERS
"If It Is Electrical Consult Us"

ALBERTA

CALGARY (Continued)

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Hudson's Bay Company
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth.
Phone M83

Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER
Phone M-5426 for Service

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave., W. Calgary
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in
Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R 3911 R 1378
Phone M 9286 Res. Phone H 3523

Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON *Florist*
814 FIRST STREET WEST

Men's Hats, Shirts, Socks and Neckwear
TOM CAMPBELL'S
Smile Hat Shops
CALGARY EDMONTON

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27163, 9 to 12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Your Portrait by
McDERMID STUDIOS LTD
The lasting Christmas gift
STUDIO at 10133-101 ST. Ph. 25444
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Shop Now for Christmas Gifts
JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED

Hudson's Bay Company
Edmonton's big friendly store
is ready to fill your every need.

Edmonton City Dairy
LIMITED
Phone 25151 109 St. and 102 Ave

WALKINSHAW OFFICE EQUIPMENT COMPANY
LIMITED
LEGAL *and* COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
Printers — Loose Leaf Supplies
Filing Cabinets
10311 Jasper Avenue Phone 23855

Gloves - Handbags Luggage
Fine Leather Goods
LEATHERCRAFTS LTD.
Calgary — Edmonton

Poole Construction Company Limited
733 Tegler Building, Edmonton, Alta.
Telephone 24441
Building—Alterations—Valuations Remodelling—All Trades

Henry, Graham & Reid Ltd.
FURNITURE, RUGS
DRAPERIES
9905 Jasper Avenue

BEAUTIFUL DEJA FROCKS
Exclusive with us
Walk-Rite
10171-3 101 STREET

Thompson-Dymes LIMITED
Aladdin Silk Hosiery
$1 $1.50 $2
Exclusive Distributors

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to show proof of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Hudson's Bay Company
Visit the "Bay"
AISLE OF GIFTS
A versatile array of unique and lovely gifts "For Him," "For Her," for youngsters and for the Home! All modestly priced.
Second Floor

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK
Crescent Milk
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
SHERBURN ST. WINNIPEG 37-101

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA
Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

SPEERS PARNELL BAKING COMPANY
LIMITED
Bread and Cake Manufacturers
666-678 ELGIN AVENUE
Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family

Fashion Laundry
55-59 PEARL ST. Phone 22818

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware, Paints, Kitchenware, Electricals, Sporting Goods, Furniture, Floor Coverings.
Reasonable Prices—Prompt Service

A black business handled white
Jubilee Coal Co., Ltd.
236 Osborne Street
W. E. MacNamara, Manager Ph. Bus. 42 871 Res. 404 150

"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
MILK, CREAM, BUTTER
Hail Driver or Phone 87-647

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAVE YOU TRIED Jackson's THORO-BAKE BREAD?

• The loaf with the crispy crust •
JACKSON'S BREAD Limited

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

RAPHAEL-MACK
ROYAL CONNAUGHT BUILDING
Women's Apparel and Millinery

Prospect Dairy, Ltd.
For fine quality and flavor, try our pasteurized-in-the-bottle milk. Also fresh butter, cream and buttermilk.
F. A. JONES, Prop.
241 Prospect St. Phone Gar. 5695

In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '83
73 KING STREET, EAST
Shoes Rebuilt Like New
SUPER "SERVIS" SHOE REBUILDERS
"The Utmost in Service"
Just Phone—We Do the Rest

HARRISON COAL CO.
RALPH SEALE, Mgr.
Good Fuels at Reasonable Prices
Garfield 2570 46 Kenilworth N.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

"Hill's Better Bread"
ROLLS AND CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone Regent 478—A driver will call

Importers British Woolens and Haberdashery
BURBERRY COATS BORSALINO HATS
FASHION-CRAFT
51-53 KING STREET EAST
F. I. GAHAGAN, Mgr Tel. BAKER 2780

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Fairmont 218 9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

Cliff Robinson
FOUR STORES
TURKEYS, Etc.
All Fowl Dressed as Desired
Even Especially Stuffed ready for the oven
ORDER EARLY FOR CHRISTMAS

CUMMING
The Clothier
Special Sale
Made to Your Measure
Men's Suits $19.75
Medium Light and Dark
346 DUNDAS STREET
Also at Galt and Stratford

For Value and Fashion
Shop at
Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

Fine Stationery For Office Equipment School Supplies
Wendell Holmes Book Shops
London (2 Shops) St. Thomas

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
4 Telephones—6 Motor Deliveries
ESTABLISHED 1854

Westland Bros.
Paint—Wallpaper
Painting—Decorating
238 WORTLEY ROAD Met. 1380

William Martin Fuel Co.
'blue coal' All Sizes
COKE—CANNEL
ROOSEVELT SMOKELESS
Fuel perfection for your selection.
287 Richmond St. Phone Met. One-One-One

Carling Insurance Agency
We Solicit Your Continued Good Will and Patronage
We represent thirty of the largest companies for every form of insurance.
MARKET LANE, London Met. 2322

ADVANCE HARDWARE
Gift Things
in China and Glass
Storm Sash and Combination Doors
C. H. CORSAUT
706 HAMILTON ROAD Fair 218

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
10 employees. Modern equipment, 6 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
647 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as the Furniture House of Western Ontario
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1178

SUPERTEST
TRADE MARK
Superior products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
427 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

LONDON (Continued)

CHRISTMAS CANDIES
A Speciality With Us
Cairncross
Five Dependable Drug Stores

C. R. SUMNER & SONS
Limited
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
JEWELRY
We are pleased to lend you our assistance at these busy times.
392 Richmond Street Met. 5819

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
Greets You with Season's Choice Stock at Popular Prices
226 Dundas Street Met. 8235

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

OTTAWA

DEVLINS
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

MASSONS
R. Masson & Son Ltd.
Fine Shoes and Hosiery

Mcintosh & Watts
The China Hall
245-247 Bank St. Near Lisgar.
Phone 4049 Queen

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
Invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

MURPHY-GAMBLE
LIMITED

A Gift from Murphy-Gamble means more.

There is only one way of removing all soot and dirt, that is by having your furnace cleaned with our Electric Vacuum Machine.
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
QUEEN 6800 234 BANK STREET

Frith's Flowers
Queen 5600
69 Sparks St. Ottawa, Ont.

PHONE OFFICE Q 209
R. E. POWELL GROCER
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TABLE DELICACIES
Cor. Elgin and Gilmour Sts. Ottawa

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hy. 7298. 8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Our enlarged showroom offers you a wide selection of Electric Lamps and Appliances.

J. A. CRAIG *Electrical Contractor*
850 BATHURST STREET LA. 9077

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables. Quality Groceries
Use the Phone—We Deliver

R. S. PETERSON

Groceries, Fruits Provisions
99 SPENCER AVE. at KING ST. W.
Phone Lakeside 0686

G. S. BEER
1161 St. Clair Ave., W. KE. 7378
WE SPECIALIZE IN CUSTOM MADE FUR COATS

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked, Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

ROGERS RADIO
1937 No Stoop Models
$122.95 to $249.50
OTHER MODELS $31.95 UP
FORD RADIO CO.
969 Bloor St. West LL. 5240

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

MEN'S SHIRTS
are only nine cents each extra, fully finished by our latest methods, when sent in with a regular laundry bundle.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Belyea Bros. LIMITED
PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS, TINSMITHS, ELECTRICIANS
City-Wide Service
SERVICE ANYTIME, ANYWHERE

EN-AR-CO—The VERY BEST
MILNES FUEL OIL
88 KING ST. E.—TORONTO

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Streets
Toronto
It costs no more than just "Any Milk"
Caulfield's
SELECTED GRADE MILK
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users.
PHONE US TO CALL
WEAR FUNERAL SERVICE
Limited
J. A. WEAR, Manager
NEW FUNERAL HOME
2114 Queen St., East, at Wineva Ave.
Phones HO. 3721 and 7805
Lady Attendant

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

DOMINION MUTUAL INSURANCE AGENCY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 7207 TORONTO Ly. 7196
25% Dividend Savings
FIRE — AUTOMOBILE

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one kind—Good Printing.
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
89 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7908

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
HOT POINT STOVES
Mills & Hadwin
Limited
3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343
14 Year's Continuous Service
584 KINGSTON RD. Phone Howard 2537
WRIGHT BROS.
Collect and Deliver 95c | Cash and Carry 79c
Suits, Top Coats, Plain Dresses
"The Wright Way" is the most modern and scientific method of dry cleaning.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

3 Chapels in TORONTO
Dependable Funeral Service
McDougall & Brown
Limited
St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

S. P. MOTTON FURRIER
Manufacturing, Restyling, Repairing
We invite inspection of our modern equipment, workmanship and quality furs
Lloydbrook 1393 349 Roncesvalles Ave.

FELKER BROS.
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing Repairing and Alterations
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
2911 DUNDAS ST. W. Ph. LY. 2167

FRED STODDART
Wishes to Announce He Has Joined the Sales Staff of
GLENHOLM DAIRY LTD.
SERVICE KE. 1200
100% Tuberculin Tested

ASSOCIATED HAIRDRESSERS
at 288 YONGE STREET
Toronto's Newest and Most Modern Salon
SPECIALIZING IN
Wireless Permanent Waving, Personality Hair Cutting, and all Types of Beauty Culture by Experts of Long Standing.
Budget Prices
For Appointment ELgin 8019
Manageress, Miss J. Anderson

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Woolnough Shop
For Christmas or Personal Shopping offers Excellent Values in
HOSIERY, LINGERIE
ROBES Tailored Flannel Satin and Moire
GLOVES Fabric and Sport
SCARVES
FOUNDATIONS
Including Corsets, Brassieres Girdles, Lastex Girdles and FLEXEES
You will enjoy our fitting service. Open Evenings Except Wed.
KATE J. NICOL
RA. 2129 32 BLOOR W. TORONTO

WINDSOR

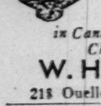
SMITH'S

The Store of a Thousand Gifts
Hand Bags
Handkerchiefs
Hose, Scarves, Gloves
THE C. H. SMITH COMPANY LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456

Warren the Cleaner Limited
Office and Plant
148 Crawford Ave. Windsor, Ont.

GIFTS for MEN
Imported Furnishings and Fine English Clothing
Ed Laird
415 Ouellette Ave., Windsor, Canada

Restaurant—Soda Fountain
Chocolates—Pastries
LYTTLE'S
Bakers and Confectioners
463 Ouellette Ave. Windsor


DIAMONDS COST LESS
in Canada; they are ideal Christmas Gifts
W. H. McCREERY
218 Ouellette Avenue, Windsor

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3636 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP AT
FOR QUALITY AND SERVICE
Featuring—
ELIZABETH ARDEN
ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY
FRENCH PERFUMES
ELMHURST ICE CREAM
Harry F. Gold
TELEPHONE PL. 2635

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
Meats, Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

FUR COATS
Made to Measure and Ready Made
Guaranteed Quality, Inspection Invited
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
Lancaster 7929 1393 Phillips Square

Booth Bros.
ELECTRICIANS
Washers, Radios, Vacuum Cleaners, Refrigerators and all Electrical Appliances. SALES AND SERVICE
3774 Sherbrooke St. West Telephones cor. Melrose Avenue ELwood 7370-7379

WALTER S. JOHNSON, K.C.
Attorney-at-Law, Barrister and Solicitor
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BLDG.
527 St. James Street, West
MONTREAL Tel. MA. 2745

TYPEWRITERS Expert Service and Rebuilding
Carbon Papers and Ribbons
COX OFFICE SERVICE Reg'd
650 Dorchester St. W. BE. 2797

The Harper Method Shop
Westmount, Montreal
418 Claremont Avenue, Apt. 25
Telephone WAlnut 2054
SHAMPOOS, PERMANENTS, FACIALS, Etc.

THOS. V. BELL LTD.
Stationers — Printers
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms — Codes, etc.
249-255 Notre Dame W. HA. 9251

"Montreal's Quality Store for Men"
BURBERRY COATS
for Ladies and Gentlemen
English Haberdashery
Hats, Shoes and Clothes
Max Beauvais Limited
385 St. James Street W.

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
● Women's and Children's Wear
● Men's Clothing and Furnishings
● Fine Linens ● China ● Sporting Goods

Originators of "Full Shade Brighter" Cleaning
Dechaux
FLanterac 3131

SALON
Marguerite
Artistic Modern Hairdressing by Competent Operators
HArbour 2511 1448 St. Catherine St. W.

JOHN F. RUSSELL
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Repairs a Specialty
2206 St. Luke St. Tel. WIlbank 9550

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

You'll Enjoy Shopping At
Simpson's
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

LORNE ELECTRIC CO.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
H. OATES, Mgr.
Regina's Newest and Most Up-to-Date Electrical Store
1816 Scarth Street
REGINA

LET FLOWERS
Convey Your Greetings
THE REGINA FLORIST
Mrs. Alex Aitken, Manageress
Capitol Theatre Block Tel. 22918

FOODLAND
LIMITED
Choice Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
One Store Only Broad and 11th
Free Delivery Tel. 6641

Regina's Leading Shoe Store
X-Ray fitting on all purchases
Selby Tru-poise for Women
Florsheims for Men
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
1860 Hamilton St. Regina

SASKATOON

STEPHENSON'S
LIMITED
Home of Good Shoes

160 2nd Ave. N. Phone 4566

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

SASKATCHEWAN

SASKATOON (Continued)

Frank Dunn
Boys' and Young Men's Wear
Men's Made-to-Measure Suits
154 Second Avenue N.

Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

COAL and WOOD
THE BEST OBTAINABLE
Empire Lumber & Fuel Co. Ltd.
Phone 5458 715 Second Ave.

OK ECONOMY STORES OK
QUALITY FOODS
at
ECONOMICAL PRICES

European Local Classified

(Continued)

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON—Lady offers delightful home to lady engaged during the day; 2 minutes South Kensington Station; Christian Scientist preferred. Box M-8968—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Divan bedsitting rooms; use kitchen if desired; special care available. Baker, 11 St. George's Square, S. W. 1. Victoria 5487.

NORTHERN IRELAND—Charming old country house in its own park lands; girls and foreign guests received; lessons can be continued; opportunities for foreign guests to learn English and music. Apply SLIPNER, 83 Nevern Square, Earls Court, London, S. W. 5.

POST VACANT

LONDON, Kensington, W. 8—Required in January next, tutor or governess for boy aged 13, very advanced musically, needing help in general education; applicants must be able to play piano and assist practising. Box W-566, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

MAN with good general business and office experience, bookkeeping, also sound knowledge Printing and Stationery Trades, seeks employment; aged 39. Box W-566—BCM/CSM, London.

SECRETARIAL, Business, or Teaching Position required by man suitably qualified, permanent and progressive post desired; London district preferred. Box W-540, BCM/CSM, London.

TRAINED secretary with varied experience seeks temporary or permanent work; own typewriter. Write P. M., 14 Cliveden Place, London, S. W. 1.

PRINTING

GIFT BOXES OF STATIONERY
Printed with Address, 3/- and 4/6; Any Colour. Also Personal Greeting Christmas Cards. F. HOWITT, 16, Corona Road, London, S. E. 12.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

FULL SECRETARIAL and COMMERCIAL SERVICES. Shorthand, typewriting, duplicating; staff; dictation rooms; confidential work for churches, teachers and practitioners understandingly executed. Phone Metropolitan 3180. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 20 Copthall Ave., London, E. C. 2.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

LADY requires unfurnished room. Attendance; meals with family desirable. Central S. W. London. Box W-407—BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

KENSINGTON London, between High St. and Olympia—Furnished residential rooms, 30/-, 30/-, 35/- p. w. according size, including breakfasts, baths, electric light and service; other meals optional; near Christian Science church. Phone Western 6754. Box W-421, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, W. 11—Two bed-sitting rooms with breakfast (two or three people—Christian Scientists preferred) for about two weeks from May 4th. Box W-548—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, S. W. 20 Bramham Gardens, First floor, Comfortable bed-sitting rooms, single and double; breakfast and service, other meals optional; terms moderate.

LONDON (Chelsea)—Large sunny bed-sitting room with breakfast; attendance. Flaxman 8111. Box W-383—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Divan bed-sitting rooms, gas fires; meals optional. E. A. MOORE, 22a, The Avenue, Broadcasbury Park, N. W. 6.

TAILORS

N. GREEN—Exclusive ladies' tailoring; for work; for perfection; long credit. Investment; furs scientifically cleaned, dyed, repaired, remodelled. 41 Marloes Road, Kensington, Western 2748.

TEACHERS

MISS MARY HARRISON, L. R. A. M., visits and receives pupils for pianoforte and singing. Cleveland Hall, South Woodford, London, E. 18

SECRETARIAL TRAINING
for Educated Girls leads to well-paid posts. Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, etc. Positions found. Moderate fees. MISS BARTHOLOMEW, 112a Westbourne Grove, London, W. 2. (Bay 2062)

SYDNEY TWICK, organist, receives pupils for pianoforte organ and voice production, 20 Princes Avenue, Finchley, N. 3.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

LEY CLARK & PARTNERS
3a Wimpole St., Cavendish Sq., W. 1
Telephone Langham 1000 (3 lines)
Advisory Agents for all classes of Property in London and Provinces
Valuations for Fire Insurance, Probate and Division. Structural and Sanitary Surveys. London and Country.
Specialists in the Management of Property and Collection of Rents.

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Finance Dept.
Queens Elm Corner, Queens Road, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention to rent collecting and management

WINDOW CLEANING

LET ME BRIGHTEN YOUR OUTLOOK. F. W. TARRY'S WINDOW CLEANING SERVICE. 218 Cold Harbour Lane, Brixton, S. W. 9.

England

LONDON

LONDON
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9091. 9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Butcher Delicatessen
English and Scotch Meat
Sausages a Speciality
English Dairy Pork
F. W. READER
110 Darkes Lane
POTTERS BAR
Phone Potters Bar 93

INCOME TAX RECOVERED and ADJUSTED
Consult MISS H. M. BAKER
275 High Holborn, London, W. C. 1
Income Tax Returns, Super Tax Returns. Repayment Claims of all descriptions including those for British subjects resident abroad. Telephone Holborn 0277.

TOYS, STATIONERY, HANDBAGS
CHRISTMAS GREETING PRESENTATION VISITING CARDS
Season Gifts in large variety
TAYLORS
(Miss L. Taylor)
242A EALING ROAD, WEMBLEY

CHARLES H. MUMFORD
Expert Ladies' Tailor and Furrier
Coats and Skirts, Habits, Frocks and Wrap Coats
—FURS—
A choice selection of furs always available. Remodelling a speciality. Moderate charges and personal attention.
18 SLOANE STREET, S. W. 1
(from Harvey Nichols)

J. WEBB
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR
62 Shaftesbury Road, Hammersmith, W. 6
Riverside 1089
All Electrical Appliances Supplied and Installed.
All Types Effected House, Motors, Life, Personal Service

INSURANCE
G. H. OVERALL
48 Harborough Road, Streatham, S. W. 16
Phone Streatham 6663

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Such thin surfaces are common on water where the coating is but one molecule thick.

Studies In the Psalms

No. 18 in a series of daily articles covering all the Psalms, in chronological arrangement (not numerical order), prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 57

The Enemy and His Own Pit

(A Psalm of the Golden Age of Poetry, About 1150-950 B. C.)

THIS very striking, dramatic monologue is generally attributed to the period of David's exile from Saul, when he was a wanderer and a sojourner in the caves of the hill country south of Judah. Here are to be found pits and hiding places dangerous to all who are not thoroughly familiar with the contours of the land.

As an exile, David grew to know the precious comfort of the "shadow of thy wings," the familiar symbolism associated with the understanding of divine protection. As a cave dweller David also knew the alertness necessary to avoid the lions that prowled in this wilderness area, the very lions which he later chose as his symbol when he called himself "the Lion of the Tribe of Judah."

The first stanza ends with a refrain of triumphant faith (v. 5):

"Be thou exalted, O God, above the heavens:
Let thy glory be above all the earth."

In the very midst of the second stanza, the break in despair comes with the illuminating words:

"They have digged a pit before me,
Into the midst whereof they are fallen themselves."

And now the joy of the knowledge of deliverance breaks forth:

"Awake, psaltery and harp:
I myself will awake early."

The second refrain (v. 10), though similar to the first (v. 5), seems to express an entirely different exultation, the exultation of fulfillment rather than of faith alone. When this song was later included in the songs of the Temple worship, it was called a memorial song, or a *michtam*, celebrating a definite event of the past.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

A London reader submits the following "one-man show" in the Puzzle Corner, sharing the results of an "idle" (?) hour or two with other readers:

1. Mixed Grill

Five words with their synonyms, and five with their antonyms constitute this "mixed grill." The first has been checked for you; as usual.

1	Fable	Light	
2	Recess	Stated	
3	Senile	Myth	/
4	Slow	Tenanted	
5	Vesture	Projection	
6	Vacant	Disagreeable	
7	Vis	Pilatory	
8	Regular	Bare	
9	Winning	Thoughtful	
10	Rash	Fail	

2. Letter Changing

For the letter changing, this reader gives several among our feathered friends:

BIRD to BOOK in 8 moves
ROOK to DOVE in 6 moves
DOVE to WREN in 6 moves
WREN to CROW in 6 moves
CROW to COOT in 3 moves
COOT to LOON in 3 moves
LOON to TERN in 3 moves
TERN to BIRD in 4 moves.

3. Letter Addition

Letters have been substituted for the digits 1 to 9, inclusive, in the following problem in letter addition.

SCIENCE
MONITOR

TNICTMMM

4. Hare and Hounds Problem

This same reader submits the following problem, which doubtless originated toward the end of the eighteenth century, since his grandfather, born about 1813, learned it from his father.

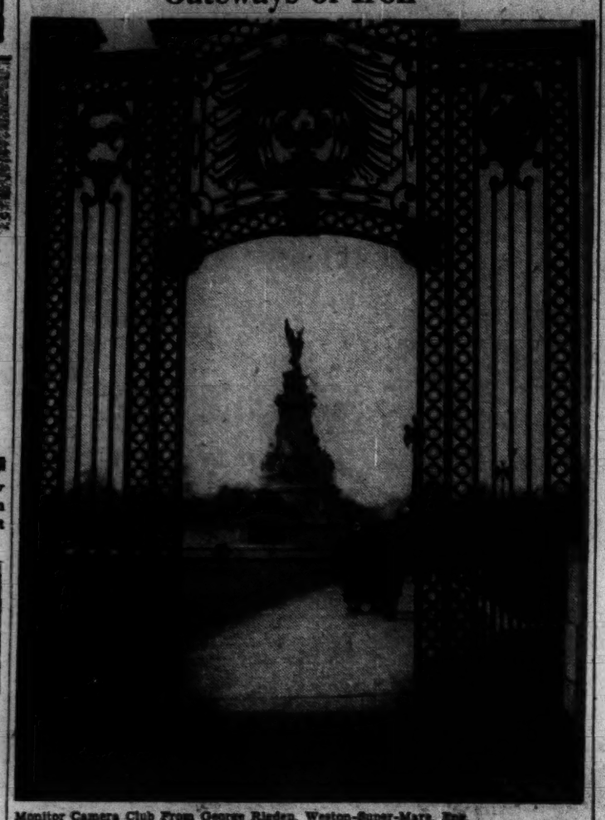
As I was walking o'er my forest grounds
Up jumped a hare before my two greyhounds.
The distance that she started up before
Was fourscore rods, just, and no more.
My dogs did fairly run
Forty per 16 rods just 25.
Now I would have you unto me declare
How far they ran before they caught the hare.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Overcoming

NOBODY has any right to find life uninteresting or unrewarding who sees within the sphere of his own activity a wrong he can help to remedy, or within himself an evil he can hope to overcome.—*Charles W. Eliot.*

Gateways of Iron—



Monitor Camera Club From George Rigden, Weston-Super-Mare, Eng.

The Queen Victoria Memorial in London, Framed in Wrought Iron

In Lighter Vein

Saves Labor

"What is the first thing you do when cleaning your rifle?" the sergeant demanded.

"Look at the number," said the new recruit.

"Oh," barked the sergeant, "and what's the big idea?"

"To make sure I don't clean someone else's."—*Farm and Ranch.*

—Ashington Collieries Magazine

Sandy: "Och aye, but I'll wait a wee bit until the world affairs look a bit settled."

Merely Seeking Information

A teacher was questioning her pupils in nature study. "Where do the spiders go in winter, Jack?" she asked.

"Search me," he replied.

"I don't want them," she answered. "I just wanted to know."

Campus Chat

"I hear you were flunked for calling the dean a fish."

"I didn't call him a fish. I just said, 'That's our dean' real fast."

Webster's, Please Copy

"Say, Dad, what is a genealogist?"

"He's a bird that feathers his nest in somebody else's family tree."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

'No, Gay'

THIS question-and-answer game may be played by groups of almost any age or interest, since the questions may be made to fit the group. I have seen age groups ranging from college professors to children as young as second graders delight in it.

The players, numbered, sit in a circle, with Gay, who is "It" standing in the center. Gay asks, "Do cabbages belong to the animal kingdom?" He points to No. 6 and counts 1-2-3-4-5. If No. 3 has not answered "No, Gay," by the time the No. 5 is counted, he must be "It." So must the player who answers "Yes" to a question, since the trick of the game is to keep silence if the answer to a question is in the affirmative.—Mrs. D. C. K., Cabool, Mo.

Daily Anecdote

Before She Succeeded

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN George Eliot was urged to write her autobiography, she remarked: "The only thing I should care much to dwell upon would be the absolute despair I suffered of ever being able to achieve anything. No one could ever have felt a greater despair; and knowledge of this might be a help to some other struggler."

Bible Arithmetic No. 23

(Answer)

Solution: 6 (Daniel) plus 3 (Dan. 3:20) is 9; minus 5 ("pulse"—see Dan. 1:8-15) is 4; multiplied by 14 (Nebuchadnezzar—see Dan. 3:9) is 56; divided by 3 ("yes," their *bonds* were burnt; the youths were first *bound*, and later were seen *loose* and *walking*—compare Dan. 3:20-21, and Dan. 3:25) is 18⅔.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

1. What economical and efficient substitute for storm windows has been found by Connecticut State College professors?
2. Has President Roosevelt any third-term ambitions?
3. How did November dividends in the United States compare with previous record distributions?
4. How many nations are officially represented at the Pan-American Peace Conference at Buenos Aires?
5. (a) What is the population of Buenos Aires? (b) What does the name mean? (c) Does the city have a larger meat refrigerating plant than Chicago?
6. To which nation does Mr. Roosevelt give the credit for the present development of Pan-American ideals?
7. What business policy is Mr. Hoover urging in order to guard against another depression?
8. What did the president of Yale tell the American Society of Mechanical Engineers was the "great task of our day"—even more than developments in engineering and economic fields?
9. What was the result of the recent poll of colonists regarding the practicability of Matanuska, the Government's new Alaskan farm project?
10. Has Pan American Airways inaugurated its 24-minute coast-to-coast schedule?
11. Is it true that France has officially expressed a desire to arrange a resettlement of its war debts to the United States?
12. How does Senator Borah now stand on the matter of cutting Europe's war debts?
13. Did Captain Mollison beat his wife's record in the flight from London to Cape Town?
14. What public servants have been authorized by the United States Government to act as bird feeders?
15. How many Germans are reported to have landed at Cadiz on Dec. 1 to help the Spanish rebels?
16. What football team has been chosen to represent the East (against Washington) in the Rose Bowl game on New Year's Day?
17. What are America's first 10 football teams, in order of rating, according to the Associated Press poll?
18. What minimum income for a family is set by the A. F. of L., if economic security is to be maintained?
19. What is America's estimated shoe output for this year?
20. How many new railroad jobs would be created, according to Joseph Eastman (former federal co-ordinator of transportation) if the railroad work week were reduced to 40 hours?

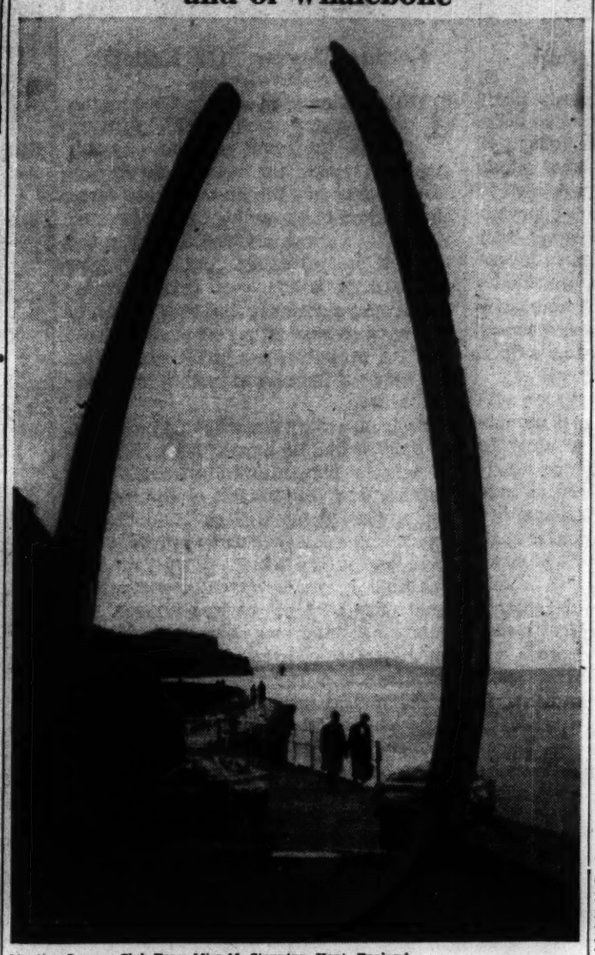
(What Is Your Score?)

Sunbonnet Sue

The lowly weed, so sear and dry,
Its little harvest yields;
To cheer the hearts of winter birds,
Small gleaners of the fields.
L.M.
Don Herold

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

—and of Whalebone



Monitor Camera Club From Miss M. Stenning, Kent, England

"Whalebone Arch," From Iceland, at Teignmouth, Devon, England

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Salaries Permitted

Question: Our bylaws read (referring to the board of trustees): "They shall fix all salaries and shall authorize the expenditure of all funds."

For several years no salaries have been paid. Do our bylaws permit this?

Answer: Under the above bylaw, the board would not be obliged to pay any salaries, but is charged with the responsibility of fixing salaries if any are paid. The bylaw also appears to give the board authority to determine whether or not salaries shall be paid, since that would be a legitimate interpretation of the words "shall authorize the expenditure of funds."

Quotation For Today

THOU must be emptied of self before thou canst be filled with the Spirit.

—GREAT THOUGHTS

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Soup Foundations

THE bakery in a little village in Buckinghamshire was taken over by a Yorkshire woman—and Yorkshire women are known to make very good steak, kidney, and mutton pies. Mrs. S—— did a big trade in her pies, but she had more soup stock

left over from her stew pots than she needed for her pies. So she put a notice in her window, "Beef and Mutton Broth for Sale — Fresh Daily."

This proved to be a popular line, for the housewives near by found it a great convenience to have ready-cooked foundations for their soups or savory jellies; and Mrs. S—— found that her "by-product" made a considerable profit for her.—Gertrude L. C., Tufton, Hants, Eng.

Faith

"Faith marches at the head of the army of progress. It is found beside the most refined life, the freest government, the profoundest philosophy, the noblest poetry, the purest humanity."—*T. T. Munger.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Garden of the Blind

(Boston Herald)

Watertown, Mass.

FOUR pupils of the Perkins Institution for training of blind children in Watertown raised more than $1500 worth of fruit and vegetables on a three-acre plot this year, an inventory has revealed.

One of the boys is totally blind, the other three are able only to distinguish between light and dark. But under the direction of Nelson Coon, superintendent of buildings at the institute, they harvested 12 tons of vegetables and nearly 1000 bushels of fruit, enough to pay much of the cost of the winter's menu.

The four boys are Arthur Gambardelli, 18, of Providence, who is totally blind; Douglas Parker, 14, of Middleton; Frank Swett, 17, of Haverhill, and Walter Brzozo, 10, of West Warwick, R. I.

The boys did the entire work of raising the crop themselves. Gambardelli learned to distinguish each of 39 varieties of vegetables by feeling the leaves. The four boys, after instruction, did all of the planting, weeding, plowing, harrowing, and harvesting without assistance.

Among their products were 3544 pounds of beets; 6613 pounds of carrots; 525 pounds of cabbage; more than 700 bushels of lettuce, beans, spinach and tomatoes; 2500 pounds of squash; 2000 of turnip; besides corn, eggplant, and other vegetables. Their fruit included 250 bushels of apples, 50 of pears, 37 baskets of grapes; quince, gooseberries, currants, and plums.

Bible Arithmetic

No. 23

(This feature on Mondays and Tuesdays is based on citations of current study.)

To the number of letters in the name of the Old Testament book which relates the story of the Hebrew young men cast into the fiery furnace .....

Add the number of them who were cast into the furnace .....

Subtract the number of letters in the name of the food which they had chosen instead of the king's meat and wine .....

Multiply by the number of letters in the king's name...

Divide by 3 (for "yes") or 2 (for "no") if anything was burnt from the captives in the fiery furnace ordeal.....

What Is the Answer?

(Solution Appears on This Page)

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. They have used cellophane (thickness No. 300)—one method being to wrap it around the screens.
2. In an article by George Creel (Collier's Weekly), he is quoted as saying, "On Jan. 2, 1941, when a new President takes over, I'll be in Hyde Park having the time of my life."
3. The aggregate disbursements including resumed, regular, increased and extra dividends amounted to $900,000,000—an all-time high record. The highest previous record was $567,777,243, in December, 1930.
4. 21—all except Canada, which considers itself ineligible owing to its being a part of the British Empire.
5. (a) Almost 2,250,000 (third city in the New World). (b) "Good Airs." (c) Yes; it can handle 5000 beeves and 10,000 sheep daily.
6. Uruguay.
7. He insists that the economies of improved production technique must be passed along to consumers, in the form of lower retail prices.
8. Work in "the field of morals and religion."
9. A referendum among the colonists themselves showed 135 approving and only 4 disapproving.
10. Yes; the planes ply between Cristobal, Canal Zone, and Panama City.
11. Yes; this was expressed by Yvon Delbos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to American Ambassador Bullitt.
12. He bluntly opposes any downward revision.
13. No; his wife's record of 3 days, 4 hours, 20 minutes still stands, because he became lost overnight when within 100 miles of the goal.
14. The Post Office Department has permitted rural mail carriers to assist in the work when grain is provided by organizations interested.
15. 5000.
16. University of Pittsburgh.
17. Minnesota (332 points), Louisiana State (309), Pittsburgh (227), Alabama (218), Washington (216), Santa Clara (155), Northwestern (130), Notre Dame (107), Nebraska (69), Pennsylvania (34).
18. $3623 a year.
19. 400,000,000 pairs — 40,000,000 more than in 1935.
20. 20,000.

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Buddy Isn't the Only One Who Is Curious!*

By LE PELLEY

MARMADUKE—I THINK YOU'RE THE ONE THAT SENT THAT MYSTERIOUS PACKAGE TO THE DOODLEDUCKS !!!
I ?! OH NO! IT ABSOLUTELY WAS NOT I !!
WELL THEN— WHO WAS IT ?
WHAT DIFFERENCE DOES IT MAKE ?! YOU SHALL FIND OUT ON DECEMBER 16TH WHEN YOU OPEN IT
YES— BUT I'M CURIOUS !!
PERHAPS WE COULD TRACE SOME FINGER-PRINTS ON IT !
FINGERPRINTS !! HA! —IF YOU WANT FINGERPRINTS ON THAT PACKAGE YOU'LL FIND SOME OF EVERY KID IN TOWN !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Sounds Like a Bone—or Does It?*

By CARMACK

Today I heard Jimmie and the Boss talking about Christmas presents and I perked up my ears in a hurry —
"What I want", said the Boss "is a trombone" — Boy! was I glad when I heard that!
And I slipped away as quietly as I could—
And rushed off to tell Tiddlywinks about it—
"Trombone?" he said. "What's that?" And I said- "Why, er-- -- it's some kind of a bone, isn't it?"
TO BE CONT.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Constitutional Kingship

BRITISH monarchy is a hardy plant of ancient growth. Its roots go deep, and, however tender the foliage of its constitutional functions and public influence, it has a way of shaping itself to national needs and of weathering storms. It has come through many far worse than that which engrosses the world's attention at the moment. All who appreciate its value as a symbol of strength and unity for the world's most far-flung democracy will hope to see it emerge this time refined and further fitted for great service.

There is good reason to expect such outcome. The divine right of kings is an outgrown belief. But the right of kings to divine guidance is probably better recognized than ever. And the prayers of millions and their sincere desire that neither personal will nor political maneuver shall enter the solution of the present problem invoke an Authority whose power is universally felt and today widely understood.

Moreover, either of the presently discernible outcomes is likely to prove the resiliency and strength of British government by King and Parliament. If Edward feels he must sacrifice his heart's desire to better serve his people, democratic monarchy in England and throughout the Empire will win a quickening affection that will strengthen it as much as did the faithful, quiet years of King George and Queen Mary. If some other arrangement is worked out by British talent for compromise, the adaptability and sturdiness of constitutional monarchy will have been confirmed anew.

The present delay by the Cabinet—which is itself as unknown to British law as political parties are to the American Constitution—improves the hope for wise and wholesome solution. While uncertainty is uncomfortable, there can be no gain from rushing so delicate and difficult a decision. The Conservative Government cannot afford, Britain cannot afford, even the surmise that an effort is being made to shelve the King for party or class reasons. Equally the Monarchy cannot afford, Britain cannot afford, the building up of political strife on the emotional resentment which some supposed friends of the King appear ready to foster.

All who know English history will expect good sense and conscience to bring constitutional kingship safely through this trial. All who cherish democratic government and the ideals Britain has so long upheld will hope so.

Coaxing Industry

THE prosperity which is now enjoyed by London and the populous area around it has become a cause of deep uneasiness among Englishmen. When London shared with all Britain, and indeed with most of the world, the distresses arising from the great slump, the difference between her lot and that of other regions still more unfortunate was not conspicuous. But now that a period of comparative prosperity has returned to Britain, considered as a whole, it is seen that the London area has far more than its share.

Unemployment is less there than anywhere else. New industries are drawn to its vicinity as by a magnet. Migrants arrive from other parts of the country. New houses, new factories, new streets spring up on all sides near the bulging suburbs.

The uneasiness arises from the marked contrast between this increasing activity and the stagnation which still afflicts certain scheduled areas of the country where old industries have been killed.

The appeals made on behalf of those areas during recent weeks have made the thinking part of the nation conscious of two facts: that new industries must be established in the stricken areas; that the industrial problem of any modern nation must be considered as a whole. New industries are pouring into the London region when work is ceasing in Jarrow or the Rhondda valley; while factories cannot be built too quickly in the one, factories are being emptied in the other. The wastage in human happiness involved in such avoidable disarrangement has shocked the national conscience.

What is needed in the modern struggle against unemployment and unhappiness is much more than piecemeal palliatives. The interdependence of activities in today's highly organized civilization demands a long-range strategy. Industrialists, left to themselves, planning new enterprises, will naturally shun the stricken areas which need them most; they will flock to the warm, attractive environment of the already flourishing region. So they cannot be left altogether to themselves.

It is generally not desirable to use compulsion; but there are other means of moving about the pieces on their social chessboard. There are ways to encourage new industry in Jarrow without unwisely discouraging it in London. The complex modern state cannot dispense with balance, but it is possible to work toward this balance and still preserve the essentials of progress—initiative, individualism, and honest competition.

Getting Mayors "Off Relief"

THE meeting of mayors in Washington on Thursday spotlighted a primary fact in the relief equation—no unemployed worker has such a stake in federal relief as has the mayor of any large city. Mayors of eleven big cities protested vigorously against any curtailment in the flow of federal funds. And now Mayor LaGuardia's wrath over Administrator Somervell's statement that New York city will have to bear 20 per cent of the cost of WPA projects there again emphasizes city officials' interest in maintaining federal relief.

Mr. LaGuardia's protest could have been no quicker had he himself been on relief. It reflects humanitarianism more than politics. And the protests of the mayors' conference against WPA cuts undoubtedly arose from a sincere desire to prevent distress during the winter. They foresee a bad time if present Washington efforts to demobilize WPA are carried further. National Administrator Harry Hopkins is understood to have estimated that 175,000 families might be dropped by January 15.

The mayors, some of them fresh from experience with relief riots, jumped into the front-line trenches against retrenchment. Behind them they feel all the forces pressing for continued aid. And they do not see how their cities, some of which have been on the edge of bankruptcy, can take over a burden which they believe must somehow still be carried.

Much of the relief demand, and particularly that which takes the form of agitation and riot, is concentrated in the cities. City officials in many sections have been wonderfully helped by having federal funds to placate the jobless—to say nothing of the politicians. In a political sense, many a mayor has been "on relief." In a quite legitimate way, they have been, as the responsible heads of local governments, the biggest beneficiaries of relief.

How much of the pressure on them and through them is from relief-seekers who would find other means of support if relief funds were curtailed, is the core of the problem. Some months ago, New Jersey sharply reduced its relief expenditures. Even sympathetic observers believe many "chiselers" were weeded out, and that results were not nearly so bad as social workers had expected. But there have been some unhappy effects.

The position of the mayors makes plain how difficult it is going to be to make any reduction in relief. They insist that relief on the present scale must be continued. Those who feel re-employment is lessening actual needs and who see the importance of retrenchment, will have to exert equally active pressure for finding out how much relief is unnecessary. And in presenting their case it would be well to recognize that most of the mayors would be happy to "get off relief."

Education Through Discussion

PROGRESS in the development of the public forum as a medium of adult civic education is indicated in reports from the Office of Education of the United States Department of the Interior. In August, John W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education, writing in The Christian Science Monitor's Weekly Magazine Section, announced, for autumn, meetings of ten public forums. A bulletin from the Interior Department now makes public the story to date of these ten demonstration centers. They have constituted a pioneering venture in education.

The need of wide public education in civic affairs is becoming too obvious to escape attention. Governmental problems are becoming constantly more complex, and the people of the United States are becoming more and more alert to the dangers of shunting these problems to the shoulders of a few officials instead of developing a broadly based public opinion capable of correctly judging the soundness of its leadership.

The object of the public forum method is not to disseminate propaganda in the name of education. A roster of the leaders indicates that they are chosen not for ability to prejudice the thinking of their forum groups, but to supply facts and encourage the freest possible discussion of these facts. The leaders may have opinions, should have. But they also must be talented at bringing out the expression of others' independently formed opinions.

The public forum method is in itself an introduction to true Americanism. One of the first things forum members do is to exercise a constitutional right—that of assembly for discussion. But the value of forum meetings cannot be measured simply by the opportunities for discussion which they afford, for they are encouraging adults to use the public libraries and other institutions which can contribute to their further education.

For many, indeed, the forum may be an introduction to their own need and latent desire for enlightenment. The program is typical of the pioneering efforts which must mark these times when American frontiers are no longer geographical, but existent rather in the realms of increased opportunity for enlightenment and service.

Clydeside Saga

Book News of the Day

"HOW do you reconcile a world that has produced this mighty ship with the slums we have just visited?" Whoever reads George Blake's story of THE SHIPBUILDERS (Philadelphia: Lippincott. $2.50) will squirm no less for having remembered that somber question voiced by King Edward one day last March in Glasgow.

Economic depression is its keel, British industry its framework, human courage its plating. The finished product ranks with the better novels of these times. Mr. Blake drafts vibrant patterns upon the drab existence of workers in the north. He interprets in terms of people the industrial stagnation that has stilled the shipyards on the Clyde.

Harking back to the King's question, one can hardly miss the significance of social contrasts so skillfully drawn across these pages. Leslie Pagan, head of the firm, and Danny Shields, riveter in Pagan's yard, play leading parts in this drama of Glasgow in the thirties. Here, one may suppose, is an opportunity to array capital against labor, class against class. But Mr. Blake doesn't see things that way.

There is no conscious paternalism in Pagan's liking for hard-bitten Danny. Rather his solicitude seems to symbolize Pagan's awareness of industry's responsibility for the well-being of its workers. One senses that Pagan was as bewildered as his men, and—in the end—just as helpless to forestall the company's impending failure.

The workless days which follow the enforced closing of Pagan's yard play havoc with Danny Shields and thousands of his kind. It is a demoralizing wrench to the self-respect that anchors a man to his work. Mr. Blake shows a sensitive appreciation for the importance of a job. He brings home with compelling impact that you cannot separate a man from his work without affecting something vital to his being.

Things go hard with Danny Shields. Drink brings him afoul the law. His wife forsakes him. He loses his job as caretaker on Pagan's estate. Weekly football betting coupons devour his meager dole. But his small son stands by him. Gradually the integrity inherent in his nature enables the father to find himself and so justify the boy's childlike trust. He builds up a kindling business by collecting the leavings of joiner shops.

It is good to watch the winning struggle Shields wages, even for such a pittance of economic independence as life in Glasgow's slums affords. The clear-eyed respectability he recaptures for himself and the pathetic remnant of his family is a worthwhile outcome to so much human buffeting. Equally satisfying is Danny's unflinching reaction to Leslie Pagan's fine gesture toward his old comrade.

Pagan has retired to a fine country home in England at the urging of his English wife. He comes back to Glasgow just to offer Danny the security of a caretaker's position. Meanwhile Shields has heard rumors that work is to go on with the giant Cunarder, the Queen Mary, half-completed in the stocks at Clydebank. Will the riveter take the easy road to England? Danny declines.

That is how one man licked the depression.

H. T.

In Friendly Liechtenstein

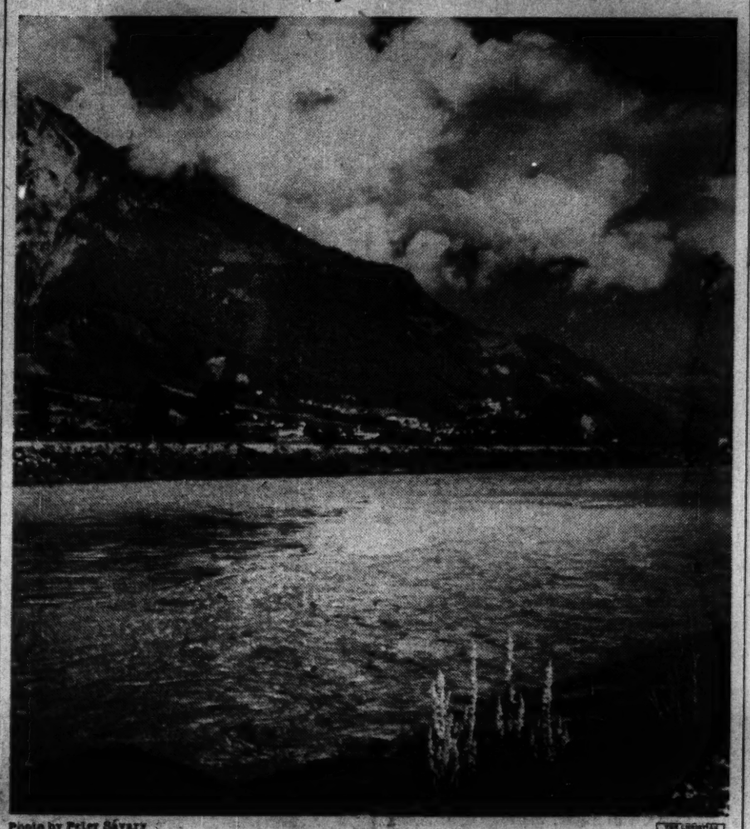


Photo by Peter Savary — Our Road Paralleled the Rhine

"YOU can put your keys away," Walter remarked. "And the passports too," I sighed with relief as we drove into the welcome shade of the old covered bridge which still connects Liechtenstein with Switzerland.

We were crossing the young Rhine into one of Europe's political curiosities, friendly Liechtenstein, its friendliness marked by a complete absence of customs or police officials. Our yellow *diligence* was packed with hatless, smiling country-folk, all exchanging greetings and repartees, and everyone seemed to know everyone else's business. After much bowing and a volley of *Grüezi* (short for "God greet you") we were drawn like old friends into an animated conversation about the bumper crop of cherries and plums that lined the road.

Our road was now running parallel with the Rhine, along a beflowered valley neatly sandwiched between Austria and Switzerland, with the fast-moving waters doing first duty as international boundary maker. Pastures were waist-high with marguerites, golden buttercups, *Schlüsselblümchen* looking like bunches of yellow keys, and cornflowers one shade deeper than the sky. Intersecting the fields at regular intervals, a remarkable series of small canals or *Rheinchen* brought them glacial water, and gave the landscape quite a checkerboard appearance. An occasional turret high up above the valley revealed the Rhine's vanguard of medieval castles.

Among our companions was a bronzed, blue-eyed peasant who spoke with pride of the herdsman's life in the wild grandeur of the mountain fastnesses, whose towering cliffs we were now approaching. High up there, he told us, and partly still in snow, lay Liechtenstein's alpine hinterland, the "Saminathal," whose villages and flowers still retained names originating in the Stone Age. "On the other side of Samina," he said, "lies Austria, into which there is only one good pass. When winter comes our only back door is closed. It opens again when the purple and white crocuses advance before the retreating snows. That is in the late spring. And after the crocuses come the gentians, and they lay a carpet of blue velvet bordered in many places by the elusive edelweiss."

"If you were up there now, alone in the steep pastures with my herds," continued our host, "you would often see a chamois leap from crag to crag quite close to you, and watch the eagle flash through the air to her rocky lair."

He was a typical Liechtensteiner, handy alike with the milk pail or the scythe. Like his fellow countrymen, he was so engrossed in his pastoral work that he seemed completely unaware of any political complexities or controversial issues going on in the countries around him. And all this in spite of the fact that the little Duchy is in the very center of Europe, and has been tied in turn both to Germany and to Austria. Those Austrian ties were severed by the World War, although the reigning monarch, Duke Franz I, still spends part of the year in his magnificent Viennese palace. In 1919, unattached Liechtenstein turned to her smallest neighbor across the way, Federal Switzerland, and knocked for admission. The Confederation, however, did not wish to expand, but agreed to look after all true Liechtensteiners abroad and to run the Duchy's posts and currency.

The capital was all astir with excitement as we entered Vaduz. The Duke was expected from Vienna the next day. Flags were flying and the brightly painted houses were gay with streamers and flowers, while laughing groups of townsfolk were providing the seven policemen of the Lilliputian state with ample opportunity of showing their prowess in keeping the roads clear for the inrush of visitors.

Presently, we passed the Town Hall where the Duke and his fifteen members of Parliament meet to settle all state affairs. Climbing into another yellow "autobus" drawing the state's postal bags on a trailer behind, we set forth in circular route toward the northern frontier. On the way we passed the Duchy's only station. Here any night its more sophisticated citizens may board the Swiss Federal Railways' opera or theater all-electric "special" to Zurich and back before midnight.

Soon we re-crossed the Rhine. Still no customs or passport officials to hold us up. So on we sped, bidding farewell to friendly Liechtenstein—land of laughter.

D. M. S.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"When America Went to War"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with great interest the Monitor's summary of Newton D. Baker's views on "What Brought the United States Into War," and the admirable leading editorial, "When America Went to War," based thereon. Lest it should be thought that the remarks I am about to offer are inspired by feelings toward the United States other than those of genuine friendliness, may I say that it was the privilege of the Australian Brigade, with which I served in France, to work in very close cooperation with the A. E. F., and that I retain many a pleasant memory of those with whom I then came into personal contact?

I venture to offer two quotations which seem to bear upon the matter in hand. First, a cable sent, in March, 1917, to President Wilson, by Walter Hines Page, United States Ambassador to Great Britain:

> Perhaps our going to war is the only way in which our present pre-eminent trade position can be maintained and a panic averted.

Second, an extract from an address by Woodrow Wilson, in September, 1919, at St. Louis:

> Why, my fellow-citizens, is there any man here, or any woman—let me say, is there any child here—who does not know that the seed of war in the modern world is industrial and commercial rivalry? This war, in its inception, was a commercial and industrial war; it was not a political war.

Comment on my part would be, I think, presumption. I enter upon the discussion solely as one deeply interested in the cause of peace—for which I work to the best of my powers—and because I hold that armed conflict has always its origin in economic factors. Fear and mistrust are the progeny of greed.

GEOFFREY CUMINE

Rozelle, N. S. W., Australia.

"Temperance Education—Where?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I heartily agree with your editorial entitled "Temperance Education—Where?"

Unless there is some effective temperance education soon, America may become a nation of drunkards. For most of the last twenty-eight years I have rented four small houses to factory working men. Before prohibition I never saw a beer or liquor bottle around these houses, nor did I during prohibition, more than once or twice, but since repeal I find empty liquor bottles everywhere. Of course, they are not the same families, but they are the same class, nice, decent middle-class young people, the kind that in the past never touched liquor. I asked one of the young wives why it was. She said it was because women drink now. These women are not drunkards by any means, but they think it stylish to serve liquor, and do not understand its dangers.

You published not long ago an edition which stated that legal liquor had cost the country $8,000,000,000. With the addition of tobacco and gambling, it must make an immense sum to waste in these depression years.

The country needs to know the facts about liquor. Perhaps then they would see the need for temperance education.

LUCY TAYLOR

Flint, Mich.

Theft and a King's Pardon

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I offer a correction of a statement in a recent Associated Press story which appeared in the Monitor? This story refers to Colonel Blood, who stole the crown jewels "when Oliver Cromwell seized power." The fact is, this event happened during the reign of King Charles II. The only way in which the name of Cromwell comes into it was that Blood had been a lieutenant in his army.

Blood in this attempt had the assistance of his son-in-law, Hunt; Parrot, an old Cromwellian trooper, and a third accomplice. Had it not been for the return, at the "psychological moment," of young Edwards—the son of the deputy keeper of the crown jewels, who had been in Flanders—the attempted theft might have succeeded. As it was, a timely alarm was given.

It is stated that King Charles II, who had a keen sense of humor, was so taken by the utter audacity of the plan, that he not only pardoned Blood and his friends, but gave him a pension.

GEORGE C. FOSTER

Bayswater, Eng.

Winslow Homer, Artist

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of the American artist Winslow Homer, the Whitney Museum of American Art, with the co-operation of museums throughout the country, is collecting material for a new book on the artist, which will contain among other things a complete catalogue raisonné of his work.

The museum would appreciate it if anyone owning work by Homer in any medium, or letters from the artist, or original information regarding him, would communicate with Mr. Lloyd Goodrich, research curator, the Whitney Museum of American Art, 10 West Eighth street, New York.

New York, N. Y. LLOYD GOODRICH

Mirror of World Opinion

Bootleg Gasoline

IT IS almost axiomatic that excessive taxation of a commodity and the bootlegging of it go hand-in-hand, and experience with gasoline is not proving an exception. It already is possible, . . . for a bootlegger to buy in New Jersey and sell in New York at a reduction of 2 cents a gallon and still allow himself a profit on his illegal enterprise.

While this is chiefly a matter for law enforcement officers, it does call attention to the easy taxability of gasoline and the danger of making rates too high. Gasoline taxes last year in the United States totaled $789,000,000. They are easy to collect, and not especially hard to pay, since the installments are trifling, but these very things tempt taxing authorities to lay on all the traffic will bear. They should not be unmindful of the bootlegger and the danger that this great source of revenue may be impaired. Aside from the consumer's interests in taxation, it would be wise for taxing bodies to keep their "gold mine" functioning properly. — *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

The Wide Horizon

Looking Outward

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THE British crisis preoccupied official and unofficial Washington this critical week end. Indeed, eyes here were almost all turned abroad, for besides the sudden climax in London, there was the Buenos Aires conference, with President Roosevelt's address and, of even more substantial importance, Secretary Hull's concrete outline of foreign policy delivered on Saturday. Then, too, there was the hoary topknot of the inter-allied war debt popping up, and a disturbed public found time to smile and murmur a little over the order restricting the marriages of American diplomatists to foreign ladies.

From the highest governmental official to the lowliest newspaper reader or radio listener, the British crisis has been followed with an unwonted gravity of sympathy. Whether the affair was looked at through the eyes of human sentiment, or studied by those who were stirred at seeing a seventeenth-century constitutional crisis before their eyes—the sort of crisis which was the background to democratic government in the United States, too—the public feeling came back generally to one point. It was realization that the stabilizing influence and prestige of the British throne are significant to the whole world. As the political skies have been darkening over the world, the importance of the British monarch to a civilization in need of symbols of stability had been realized here with a clarity unmatched in American history.

Upon the passing of George V, the editorial expressions and soberly stated views of American leaders set a new note in Anglo-American relations. It is against this background that the public now observes the current drama. And if opinion here, as in the other English-speaking countries, differs over the apparent issues, there is no divergence at all over the need the world has for a sturdy lynchpin tying the British Commonwealth together. To those with a sense of historical perspective, it is highly significant that although the lady in the case is of American nationality, not a real trace of nationalistic feeling has crept into the reaction here.

President Roosevelt got in his speech at Buenos Aires just in time, and even so, the full implications of his espousal of the cause of the democracies against the dictatorships had not been driven home when the headlines were commandeered from London. The fact is, of course, that his remarks—after serving as a rallying cry to the Americas—were intended to put new heart into the European democracies.

But there are differences from those years, two decades ago, when the United States was preparing to make the world safe for democracy. One is that an essential part of the American proposals at Buenos Aires is a boycott program in which munitioning and financing of both belligerent groups is forbidden. Another is that neutral "rights" are now interpreted by the United States in a restrictive sense.

Secretary Hull's speech was testimony to this last fact. He drove home that war anywhere "will unavoidably have direct impact upon all of us." He invited co-operation from abroad for the neutrality boycott plan. He did not forget the peace machinery that has been built up in the Americas and the world. Already constructed, needing only general ratification and the implementation proposed by the United States today at Buenos Aires, is a system of pledges and commitments covering almost any international exigency. In a sense, therefore, the American hemisphere already has its own League of Nations and the United States is a member. But the five existing treaties are not called the covenant, and the essential step—provision for a continuous system of consultation in any crisis—will come only when the American draft convention is adopted.

Despite the positive program of the Administration to promote world stability—politically, economically, and financially—there does not seem to be much chance of settling the war-debts issue. Opinion in debtor and creditor countries is still far apart. There is the feeling here, first, that the debtors are simply anxious to square us in order to begin new borrowings, and, second, that past arguments have been exploded by the figures of foreign capital inflow into the United States in recent years.

It is important to recognize, at this juncture, just how fully the Administration foreign policy has been worked out as it is now completed by the Buenos Aires proposals.

Politically, the policy is one of "non-involvement," plus moral encouragement to the democracies, the extension of American good offices anywhere within the field of good neighborliness, and an attempt to insulate the United States from trade ties with belligerents.

Economically, the policy is to hit at war and benefit the United States practically through opening up world trade channels by reciprocal agreements.

Financially, the United States co-operates closely with the two other money powers—France and Britain—in a working plan to hold the currencies as stable as possible. Meantime, they are exploring ways to remove basic instabilities which led to the one-sided flow of capital to the United States.

Altogether, the foreign policy worked out by the Roosevelt-Hull team is comprehensive and impressive.